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POETRY.

Lines.

If you bright stars which gem the night,
In each a blissful dwelling sphere,
Where kindred spirits reunite,
Where death has torn asunder here,
How sweet it were at once to die—
To leave this clothed orb afar,
My soul with soul, to cleave the sky,
And soar away from star to star.

But, ah! here—there, how dreary, how long
Would seem the brightest world of bliss,
If wandering through each radiant one,
We failed to find the loved of this!
If there no more the ties should twine,
Which death's cold hand alone can sever,
Then those stars in mockery shine
More hallowed as they shine forever.

It cannot be!—such logic, each tear
That lights the eye or clouds the brow,
Proclaims there is a happier sphere
Than tar-blest world that holds us now!
There is a voice which sorrow hears,
When heaven's weighs life's galling chain,
To hearten those whose whispers "dry tears"—
The pure in heart shall meet again!"

Willie Gaylad Clark.

The Welcome Back.

Sweet is the home that brings us home
When all will spring to meet us;
Where hands are striving as we come
To be the first to greet us.
When the world has spent its frowns and wrath,
And care is laid aside by pressing,
To sweetly return from our roving path
And find a fireside blessing.
Oh, joyfully dear is the homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

What do we wreck on a dreary way,
Then oh lonely and benighted!
If we know there are lips to chide our stay
And hearts to love lighted?
What is the worth of a diamond's ray
To the glance that flashes pleasure;
When the words that welcome back betray
We form a heart's chief treasure?
Oh, joyfully dear is our homeward track,
If we are but sure of a welcome back.

Common Schools and Religion.

CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.

A system of universal education, supported by the State, and embrace any instruction that is distinctively religious, except with the free consent of all concerned. It cannot do this, and be a universal and impartial system. If I am a Jew, and pay my tax for the support of government, I am entitled equally with any Christian fellow-citizens to all the benefits of government. To deprive me of one of these benefits upon the ground of my religion is an outrage upon my conscience, and upon the principle of religious liberty without which there cannot be perfect civil liberty. There may be complete religious freedom under a despotism. No right of conscience may be invaded by a government as absolute as that of Turkey or Russia. But civil liberty cannot be complete while there is any restriction or disability remaining upon the citizen because of his religious belief. The highest toleration in matters of religion does not mark perfect civil liberty, because toleration implies the right to control the citizen in his opinions upon subjects that lie wholly within the domain of conscience. There must be a full religious liberty in order to perfect civil liberty. It matters nothing in point of principle, whether the restriction or disability to which I am subject is direct or indirect, if, in point of fact, I am deprived of any common benefit of government because of my religious faith; then am I oppressed in my rights and liberties as a citizen by the very government which I support for the protection of both. As a citizen under a government that provides for the free education of the whole people, I pay my school tax, and am entitled to an equivalent in the free education of my children; or if there is no tax, I am entitled to the benefit of the public school fund. But, as a Jew, regarding the New Testament as a fable, I would not consent to have my children taught from that as a religious book. If, therefore, the New Testament were make a text-book in the common schools, my children would be excluded from those schools because of my religious scruples, which the government of the schools would thus ignore, contemn, or outrage.

It would be vain to say that in such a matter I must acquiesce in the wishes of a majority of my fellow-citizens. Conscience knows no majorities. The oppression of conscience by a majority is no more lawful and no more easy to be borne than the oppression of conscience by a despot. But for a school committee to stand at the door of a free public school with the New Testament in their hands, and say to me, as a Jew, "Your children cannot enter here unless you will consent to have them instructed from this book," would be an oppression of my conscience. I could understand this as a Christian, if the majority of my school district, being Jews, should insist upon making the Talmud a text-book for my children; and, as a Christian, I can understand and feel this for a Jew. Upon the same principle, I, as a Protestant, have no right to insist that the child of my Roman Catholic neighbor shall read or hear King James's version of the Scriptures as a condition of attending a free public school, to whose benefits he, as a citizen, has an equal right with me. To him that version is not the revealed will of God, but the text-book of a sect; the version made by members of the Church of England, which the Church of Rome denounces as heretical, and set forth as an antidote to popery in a dedication by the translators of their labors to his Majesty as "the defender of the faith." The Roman Catholic looks upon King James's version of the Bible much as I look upon the Douay version. And as I would not have my children taught in the public school to "do penance" rather than "to repent," nor submit to such teaching as a condition of their going to the common school; neither would I insist that his children should be taught repentance and "faith" rather than "penance" and "good works," as the condition of their going to the common school, nor expect him to submit to such a violation of his conscience and his rights, at the dictation of a majority. The protection of my conscience in this matter demands an equal respect for his.

An impartial system of public education should be free from any religious bias.—That it should be free from any sectarian bias, all parties will agree. No denomination of Christians would consent that the tenets of another denomination should be adopted as a basis of religious instruction in the public schools. So long as there is no objection from any quarter to the simple reading of the Bible without note or comment, as a school exercise, it is desirable that it should be read; but if Roman Catholic, Jew, or unbeliever objects to the reading of the Bible in the public schools, because in his opinion, the Bible itself is a sectarian book, then Protestant believers have no right to insist upon its being read because they chance to be in the majority. To do this would virtually be to legislate over the consciences of others whose rights are in all respects equal, and to compel them either to accept for their children a religious teaching which they reject for themselves, or to forego, for conscience' sake, all benefit to their own families from a system of public instruction for which they are taxed, and in which, as citizens, they are joint proprietors. It would be like opening at the public expense a fountain for the public benefit, and then insisting that no water should be taken from it except in pitchers of a certain size and shape, and the product of a certain manufactory.

A system of general education provided at the expense of the State cannot embrace any feature of religious instruction, except with the consent of all whose rights and interests are in any way involved in it. This is no new principle invented to meet the case of Roman Catholics, or of the emigrant population that now floods the United States. The early common school system of New England was not constituted upon a religious basis, even when the population was small and homogeneous, and of one faith, and when the parish and the town were identical. The Puritan settlers of New England made early provision for the education of their whole population. They taxed themselves for this in wheat, and in other products of the soil, when as yet the soil scarce yielded enough for their own sustenance; and in the language of the historian Bancroft, which I quote from memory, "They erected the school-house by the road-side, when as yet the road was marked only by the recent wagon tracks over the fresh sward." It was this early education of the people which more than any other single cause prepared them to assert and enjoy their personal and national freedom. No one will accuse the Puritans of indifference to religious education, but this they secured through the church and the family. The common school, though indirectly under religious influences, was managed not by the church, but by the civil community as a secular concern. The first Congregationalists of New England regarded it as a duty of the State to make provision for the education of its citizens, and felt that the most sacred interests of education were safe in the keeping of the whole community. Their descendants have seen no reason to doubt their wisdom in this matter.

Fourthly. Since a system of free schools, supported by the State, is the only practicable provision for the general education of the people, it is better that Christians should give to this their countenance and influence, than that they should attempt to create a division in favor of parochial schools, or the schools of voluntary societies.

We have seen that it is impossible to secure universal education except through the agency of the State. A despotic government might indeed compel all its subjects to be instructed by the priests of an established religion, or under their direction, and so secure the religious education of the nation from infancy upward, without the establishment of other than parochial schools supported by church funds. But I am speaking of a free government like that of England, or of the United States; and it is plain, from the reasons given under the second head, that under such a government there can be no adequate practicable and acceptable scheme of popular education except through the agency of the State. A system of free schools supported by the State is the only system upon which the whole people can be educated. It has been proposed in some of the States of the American Union that the school fund should be distributed *pro rata* among the various religious denominations, to be applied by them in the education of their own children in their own way. But what provision would then exist for the multitudes, far exceeding the number of any one denomination, who belong to no religious denomination whatever, and who would not avail themselves of any denominational school? The Roman Catholics profess that they would be satisfied with such a distribution of the school fund. But if the non-religious community were compelled to choose between schools distinctively Roman Catholic and schools distinctively Protestant, they would frequently choose neither; and a large proportion of the population, and that part most needing a public education, because having no other, would remain uneducated.

Moreover, such a system would increase the cost of education, and would foster in the State rival sectarian schools, and would train up the children everywhere in sectarian jealousies. Is it not better that the children of irreligious parents, or the children of Roman Catholics, should be taught to read, to write, and to cipher, even though they should not receive one word of positive religious instruction, than that they should be left in ignorance? And, seeing that the great body of such children cannot be reached by means of parochial or denominational schools, or by any "voluntary" scheme of education formed upon a religious basis, is it not better that Christians should unite in giving them the best possible secular education, than that they should leave them uneducated? If the ignorance or the scruples of the Brahmin or the Mohammedan lead him to refuse and even to despise my well-dressed meats and wheaten bread, shall I therefore withhold from him when famishing the coarse black bread, the lentils, and the doora, that he will eat?

So far as the mass of the people are concerned, the question is not between religious education and secular education, but between education and no education, between a system of common school education supported by the State, and therefore offending no man's pride as a charity, and no man's prejudice or conscience as a sectarian device,—between such a system available for all and repugnant to none, and a state of general ignorance and degradation. It is not whether the child of the Roman Catholic or of the unbeliever shall be taught the Thirty-nine Articles or the Westminster Confession together with the rudiments of knowledge, or whether he shall be taught these instead of the dogmas of the Council of Trent or of the French Encyclopedists, but whether as an embryo citizen of the State he shall be trained as a rational being, or left to the ignorance and stupidity of a mere animal life. If the circumstances of his position forbid us to do anything more, shall we not put the means of knowledge at his disposal? If we may not teach him "what is the chief end of man," or the sublime mysteries of the Athanasian Creed, shall we not at least teach him those three inoffensive yet most comprehensive lessons—to read, to write, and to cipher?

And further than this, is it not better that the children of irreligious parents should be brought into contact with the children of pious parents at the common school, than that they should remain apart from even this indirect influence of religion? Is it not better that the children of Roman Catholics should be brought into contact with the children of Protestants at the common school, than that they should be trained apart in sectarian bigotry? The astute Archbishop of New York is jealous of the influence of common schools upon the children of "the faithful" in his diocese, even though the Bible is not used in the schools for instruction or for devotion.—Education, even in its simplest form, gives light. Education pursued in common with the children of Protestant parents gives greater light; and thus the way is opened for Sabbath-schools, ragged-schools and other positive religious agencies, to reach those who if approached religiously in the first instance, could not be gained at all. Few Roman Catholics would send their children to a Protestant school, or to a school under the religious influence of Protestants; but on the other hand, few Roman Catholics would object to sending their children to a free school established by the State upon a basis purely secular. To insist that the common English version of the Bible should be read as a school exercise in a public school designed for all, and to which the Roman Catholic has an equal right with his Protestant fellow-citizen, would be an act of injustice and an oppression of conscience; but it would be no less impolitic than unjust. If the child of the Roman Catholic, kept from the common school because the "Protestant" Bible is there read, should ask his parents why he cannot go to school with the other children of the village, he would be told, "Because the Protestants would there attempt to force upon him their religion," and thus his first idea of a Protestant would be as a religious bigot; but if the child of Roman Catholic parents should mingle freely with the children of Protestant parents in the secular school, and hear them talk of the Sabbath-school, and of the Bible read daily in their houses, he would by and by discover that there was a book that other children read and loved, from the knowledge of which he was kept through the bigotry of his own priest; and thus wonder might lead to inquiry, and inquiry to the knowledge of the truth.

The case thus hypothetically stated has frequently been verified in the United States. In point of fact, many Roman Catholic children are thus gradually and indirectly brought under Protestant influence. If Protestant evangelical Christians are wise, they will seek first of all to have every child in the community taught to read, and will defer until some other occasion, the question whether he shall read the Bible. Bible, or no Bible, he must begin with the spelling-book.

Fifthly. The administration of a system of public schools established by the State does not necessarily involve any State control, but may be vested wholly in local Boards emanating directly from the people of each district. This is a principal feature of the common school system in the United States. The State is employed merely as the agency for raising and disbursing the requisite funds; the specific application of these funds, and the course and method of instruction in a given district, rest entirely with the legal voters of that district, who choose by ballot their school committee or commissioners to whom are committed the selection of books and of teachers, and the regulation of the schools. In some States, as in Maine, for example, the school district does not cover more than one or two square miles, and is constituted almost exclusively for the convenient administration of the common school fund. This feature of the common school system tends greatly to reconcile the friends of religion to that moral necessity which excludes from the system as a whole any distinctive religious element; for this secures to the Christian in the management of the common school the whole amount of influence that he as a citizen possesses in the community in which he lives. The school in his district is not under the control of remote state functionaries, or of officers deputed by the general government, but is proportionally under his own control as a resident voter, and as a voluntary, or perchance an elected inspector.

In the United States there is no preferred denomination of Christians, no State church, no form of established religion; indeed, it is evident from the writings of John Adams and Benjamin Franklin, and from the contemporary journals, that the proposal to constitute the North American colonies into diocesan appendages of the Church of England, subordinate to the Bishop of London, was a principal cause of the separation of the colonies from the mother country. The modified connection of Church and State which the Puritan settlers of New England, not wholly emancipated from the systems of the old world, instituted in some of the colonies, and which continued in some States after the revolution, was hardly an "establishment," in the English sense of the term; and under this, as I have already remarked, there was no attempt, on the part of the "standing order" of churches as such, to control the common schools. As Christian churches are now constituted in the United States wholly independent of the State, it would be impossible for any one denomination to gain the control of the public schools of the State. And even if there did exist an established church, the evil from that quarter might be guarded against effectually by placing the schools under the control of local secular boards, elected by the people. By this arrangement the common schools in the United States are entirely removed from the control of the State administration, or the "government," as it is styled in England; and also from the control of any one religious sect.

Sixthly. Experience has shown, that so far as the interests of religion and morality are concerned, the control of the public schools, may be committed with entire safety to the people at large, or to their chosen representatives in each school district. The great lesson taught by the experiment of popular institutions in the United States for three quarters of a century, is that of confidence in the people. That capacity of self-control, that innate sense of propriety, that moderation and stability of character commensurate with great responsibilities, which the dense population of London exhibited as the funeral procession of the Duke of Wellington moved through the thronged but silent streets, and which elicited the commendations of Her Majesty's government in the House of Lords, were, to an American spectator, but a confirmation of the fact so patent in all public movements in the United States, that the people may be fully trusted in the conduct of any affair in which their interest, their honor, or their welfare is concerned. The enlargement of liberty increases responsibility to its possessor, and the consciousness of liberty, joined to a sense of responsibility, leads to the truest and best conservatism. Men are not forward to injure themselves, to peril their own interests and rights; nor when clothed by suffrage with temporary and reversible power, to show by example how that power may be hereafter used against themselves. The laboring man in the United States respects the rights and property of the capitalist, not only because he may have some vague notion of the relation of capital to labor, but because he knows that he himself may become the possessor of property, and may require the same protection of the law.—No party in the ascendant dares to usurp unconstitutional power, lest at the next election the precedent should be turned against itself. In point of fact, the principle of liberty works well. The spirit of liberty begets courtesy and forbearance towards the possessors of equal rights.—The principle of the majority demands a spirit of mutual concession between fellow-citizens and neighbors. There is practically no evil to religion from the manner in which the common school system is administered in the United States. In very many cases, indeed in the great majority of school districts, no objection is raised by any party to the use of the Bible in the schools as an historical text-book, or as a book of religious instruction. In other cases such objections are allayed by friendly intercourse between the parties. But where the objection is decided, it is wiser and better that Christians should yield the point, than that they should introduce the Bible into the schools by the mere rule of the majority, which in other circumstances might impose upon their children the Talmud, or the Douay version.

Few irreligious persons object to the reading of the Bible in the public schools. There is little danger that any class will seek to introduce into the schools an irreligious book. When the late Dr. Dwight entered upon the presidency of Yale College, the infidelity of the school of the first French revolution was becoming rife in the United States; some of the most prominent citizens were infected with it, and many young men of education were making it their boast. Dr. Dwight took a prominent position as a champion of Christianity; yet avowed infidels continued to place their sons under his instruction, and as he himself testified, would often put them under his special oversight, and request him to pay particular attention to their morals. The University of Virginia, originated by Mr. Jefferson, sometime President of the United States, was chartered as a purely secular institution, and it was the design of its founders to exclude from it all religious instruction; but the faculty and the students, by mutual consent and at their own expense, have made arrangements for the public preaching of the Gospel within its walls. The will of the late Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, excludes clergymen of all religious denominations from the college that bears his name, even in the character of visitors; it forbids also the teaching of any religious creed and the holding of any public religious worship within the institution; but the common council of the city, in whom the control of the college is vested,—a body elected by the people, and composed of men of every variety of religious belief, Protestants, Roman Catholics, Orthodox, Unitarian, nothingarian—have uniformly appointed to the presidency of this college a man of high moral and religious character, and have favored the use of the Bible as a text-book of morality. There is little cause to fear that irreligious men will seek to make the common schools schools of infidelity. In point of fact, the school committees chosen by the people at large will compare most favorable in their moral and religious character with any class of public functionaries in the United States or in England. The most irreligious community would hardly make choice of a profane and godless man for such a post.

The only practical difficulty in the regulation of common schools in the United States has arisen from the Roman Catholics, who have demanded of late that the Bible shall be excluded from the schools. Many Protestants were alarmed at this demand, and resisted it upon the ground that the majority of the people of the United States are Protestants, and that the Roman Catholic emigrants admitted to citizenship, should conform to existing institutions. But there could not be a more fallacious or suicidal plea than this; for by parity of reasoning, if in any district the Roman Catholics should chance to be a majority of the whole population, they would be authorized to introduce into the public schools the text-book of their religion, in lieu of what they regard as the mere text-book of Protestants. Though the great majority of the citizens of the United States are Protestants, the governments of the country state and federal and the legislature, are not Protestant in the sense in which these are Protestant in England. The bench of justice is not sullied by the fact that the learned and estimable man who for many years has ably filled the post of Chief Justice in the Supreme Court of the United States is a Roman Catholic, and has in his own house a chapel for his devotions to the Virgin. The confidence of Protestants in Major General Scott, a recent candidate for the Presidency, and, under the President, the Commander-in-chief of the American army, is not impaired by the fact that two of his daughters are voluntary inmates of a Roman Catholic convent. In the United States there is no just cause to fear the increase and the influence of Roman Catholics; they have no historical or ancestral claim upon the country; there are no decaying monuments of their former power to call for "restoration;" they have no affiliated party in the endowment of the State; their influence must be purely rational and moral; a cardinal appearing in the streets of New York in scarlet robe and stockings would excite the same sensation as would a Chinese mandarin, with his queue and slippers; he would inspire no terror in the populace, and would provoke no opposition; he would do nothing by cap and stockings, but must betake himself to preaching and the press, and to these he would be welcome as long as every child is taught to read in the common schools. The common school, even without the Bible, and without any distinctively religious character, is feared by those of the Roman Catholic clergy who desire to keep the people in ignorance and superstition; and the fact that it is feared by them, even when they can make no objection to it upon religious grounds, shows how little cause there is for Protestants to fear it—how much reason there is for them to sanction and to aid it. When the question of the repeal of the common school system was referred to the people of New York, the Roman Catholic press strongly advocated its repeal, and urged all true Catholics to vote for this; on the Sabbath preceeding the ballot, the priests in many of the Roman Catholic churches in the city of New York charged the people to vote for the repeal of the school law. Yet in the sixth ward of the city, the largest Roman Catholic ward, and where a majority of the inhabitants are of that denomination, of several hundred votes there were only eleven cast for the repeal. Why was this? The penny newspapers, which everybody reads, had joined issue with the Roman Catholic journals, including the organ of the Archbishop, upon the question of public free schools supported by the State, and had called upon the Irish Catholic population to assert against the priests, their right to an education for their children. And they did assert it. The question was between the schools and the press, on the one hand, and the priests on the other; and the Roman Catholic voters, advised on the one side by the penny secular press, and warned and threatened by the priests on the other, decided the question against the priests.

There is nothing to fear from the Roman Catholics in the United States if they are wisely and kindly dealt with. There was reason in the demand that their children should not be compelled to read the Bible of Protestants in the public school, or else to forego the privileges of the school.—Wherever the question of reading the Bible in the common schools was settled affirmatively by the bare force of a majority, it was settled upon a wrong principle, and is likely to be agitated anew. But in some cases the question was adjusted by introducing the Douay version of the Scriptures for the use of Roman Catholic children, and in others by excusing Roman Catholic children from attendance during the reading of the Bible in the school; and in others still, by quietly withdrawing the Bible from the schools. In some one of these ways, a question which put the common school system to the severest test has been happily adjusted, and public confidence is more firmly established in the system than before. The good sense of a people trained to the responsibilities of self-government, may be trusted to adjust any jarrings that may hereafter occur in the working of the plan of public education which they have proved by long experience, and which is always under their control.

The higher institutions of learning are more apt to be embarrassed than helped by any aid from the State; hence these, with few exceptions, are left to voluntary support. Most of these institutions are denominational in their character, and are sustained either from the treasury of the church to which they appertain, or from the treasury of a voluntary society which is supplied by contributions from local churches and from individuals, or by endowments from private individuals. In no country are such institutions so numerous, in proportion to the population, as in the United States, nor so flourishing, if we consider their recent origin and the tardy progress of learning in any new country. The colleges of the United States are for the most part under some positive religious influence.

Moreover, the mass of the people in the United States receive more religious instruction than do the mass of population in any other country. Nowhere are Sabbath-schools sustained with such vigor and success; nowhere are educational asylums more numerous or more prosperous. The very existence of the common school system, creating a reading population, stimulates and encourages Christians to more energetic labors for the religious education of the people, in all such ways as are open under a free government, and with a free press. The secular education of the whole people imposes upon Christians new responsibilities. But I believe it to be the almost unanimous opinion of the people of the United States, and especially of Christians in that country, THAT EVERY CHILD BORN WITHIN THE STATE, OR LIVING UNDER IT, SHOULD BE TAUGHT TO READ AT THE EXPENSE OF THE STATE.

You will smile at the question whether religion has anything to fear from this?—Has Christianity more to fear from universal education than from universal ignorance? Has Protestant Christianity more to fear from the intelligence of the people than from their stupidity? Are Christians reluctant or afraid to have men learn to read, unless their first lesson book is the Bible or the Catechism? If, with all the appliances of the pulpit and the press, the church and the Sabbath-school with their related domestic influences, Christians cannot take care of a reading population, without having the common schools also under their control, then let them abandon their vocation. If the world is to have no light but what comes in at the church windows, then let it go back to the dark ages. If the Gospel cannot cope with man when partially enlightened, then let him forever remain untaught; let the peasant of England be transformed into the fellah of Egypt, and the darkness that broods over the land where Herodotus gathered history, and Plato philosophy, and Homer song, settle down upon the land of Bacon, of Locke, and of Milton.

But no such fate awaits England, the mother of science and of freedom, and, through her colonies and her commerce, the dispenser of science and of freedom to the world; England will yet give a free education to all her people, and will stand by the side of her first-born whom she tutored into freedom, the hope and the defence of liberty, of education, and of religion for all mankind. I am, dear sir, very respectfully yours, JOS. P. THOMPSON.

We are a Migratory People.

The locomotive propensities of our nation are without a parallel in the annals of history. True, the Bedouin has an extended desert for his home, the different parts of which he visits on the back of his horse or his camel. But there is no being on the earth with so large a development of what the phrenologists call *inhabitiveness*. His local ties are as immemorial as his history. Who ever saw an emigrant Arab? True, the northern barbarians of a former age left their frigid homes for the beautiful skies and flowery land of Italy or of Asia Minor, and thus, dissolved first the Roman Empire in the West, and subsequently the Grecian Empire in the East. But as soon as they had found a more genial home, they became a permanent fixture in it, and the present Italians, Greeks, and the inhabitants of Western Asia, are descendants of these northern barbarians.

Not so with our people. The descendants of those, who, two centuries ago, found a home in New England, are now dispersed from Maine to California. Over all that vast extent of country, which divides between the two great oceans of the world, there is scarce a village, town or hamlet, in which the governing element is not of Yankee origin. Those who, sixty or seventy years ago, emigrated to Vermont, have since sent swarms of people, first into Western New York, then to Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and to the States and territories west of the Mississippi. The emigrant of thirty, twenty, or even ten, years ago is now looking still farther west for a still more delightful home, and thus the unsettling of the local ties among us is without an example in the annals of history. The following facts from our last census speak volumes on this subject:

"A table of the last census shows us where the inhabitants of the different States were born. It is curious to see how migratory a people we are. Vermont shows herself a regular hive. She has not only mainly stocked her towns, but has constantly been sending off swarms to other States. Of the 314,120 persons residing in the State when the census was taken, 280,966 were American born, and of these 232,086 were born in the State.—But besides these, there were in other States nearly 146,000 persons born in Vermont, she having received from them not quite 49,000, of whom 34,658 came from New Hampshire and Massachusetts. About 29,000 born in Vermont have gone to those two States. Most of the rest have gone to New York, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin. Not many have gone to the southern part of the Union.

These migratory propensities of the descendants of the original settlers of this continent is the great hope of our country. It tends to diffuse the New England spirit and institutions all abroad. It is counteracting the evil of having the German people and language in one place, those of France in another—and so of an unfused aggregation of nations within our borders and is rapidly melting into one great American nation, with one language and one order of political ideas, all the possible varieties of the human race, which are now in, or may hereafter seek a home in the New World—*Christian Times.*

The Dead.

How seldom do we think of the dead! Although we sit around the same hearth where they once sat, and read from the same volume they so loved to peruse, yet we do not think of them. Oh, how the heart throbs with wild and uncontrollable emotion as we stand beside the dying friend we dearly love! We wildly strive, but all in vain, to prolong the precious life; we follow in the deepest anguish down the dark flowing river, the spirit of loved ones passes onward alone, and we are left to linger on the shore of time. We think, as we behold the inanimate form consigned to the cold, damp grave, and hear the damp earth rattle over it, that we will never forget the life-scenes of the departed—that their memory will always remain fresh in our heart, and almost wonder that the busy multitude can move so briskly around us. But the sun shines brightly as ever on the new made grave. Nature looks as gay and smiling, and the birds sing as merrily as before.

Again we mingle with the busy, jostling throng. Weeks and months roll on—we visit the grave less frequently, and gradually cease to think of the lost ones, save when some voice or incident of bygone days recalls them to our memory. The feelings of bitter anguish and bereavement are soon worn off by the accumulating cares and pleasures of life. Thus we, in turn, must ere long pass away and be forgotten. Such is human life.

Misspent Labor.

Mr. Swissheim, the editress of the Pittsburg Visitor, has recently visited the Crystal Palace in New York. She is a great advocate for *utility*—and consequently conceives that every great effort of human skill and industry, should be made for some decidedly *useful* purpose. It may be interesting to see the views she expresses on the subject of Mosaic work, making patchwork bed-quilts, and "working worsted." Read what she says:

To us, 'misspent labor' was written all over the exhibition, of at best the proportion of things of no use, and of results which might have been attained at a twentieth of the labor, were as two to one, of the useful and the sensible.

"The portrait of John the Baptist in Mosaic, is an object of interest. Queen Victoria offered fifteen hundred pounds for it, but it is valued at $60,000. Well, this great master piece of Italian art, and monument of human patience, looks very like St. John in 'cross stitch,' or a fine old painting cracked and about to chip off the canvas.

Some parts of the shading and blending are very wonderful, when we reflect it is all done with minute pieces of stone, of the natural color; but in most parts, the joining can easily be detected, and this gives it the 'cross stitch' appearance we noticed. Altogether, it is certainly misspent labor, for the effect could have been much better obtained in an oil painting.

The piece is a copy of a portrait in oil, and it is not according to the natural order of things to have an imperfect imitation worth more than the original. It is not worth while to spend a lifetime making a stone picture, when a better one in oil can be made in a month.

All this applies to the Mosaic tables, one one of which is valued at $1,500; to the miniature watches, ten cent locomotives, patch-work quilts, worsted worked cats and dogs, needle worked Henry Clays, &c., &c., &c. It is all labor which brings no adequate result, and which should send the laborer to a lunatic asylum.

We never could understand how a woman in the exercise of reason, could spend her time cutting calico into little bits, and sewing it together again, when it looked so much better in the whole cloth, or in working cross stich roses for stool covers, when for fifty cents they could get a bit of carpet that would look better on a stool, than the work of six months in Berlin wool.

Well, the cutting of wood and stone into bits, and fitting them into a picture, when a better one can be made by painting, is more conclusive evidence of insanity.

Mosaic is the worsted work of artists—the 'patch-work' of the 'wiser sex.'"

The Better Choice.

I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others, be it genius, power, wit or fancy; but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and, I believe, most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing, for it makes me a disciple of goodness, creates new hopes when all earthly hopes vanish, and throws over the decay, the destruction of existence the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death; and corruption and decay call up beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of fortune, and scales the ladder of ascent to Paradise; and far above all combinations of earthly hordes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, the security of everlasting joys where the sensualist and the skeptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation and despair.—*Sir Humphrey Davy.*

A GENTLEMAN. Mr. Justice Talfourd, in a recent trial, thus defined the character of a gentleman. The evidence proved that the defendant, while in the theatre, had said to the plaintiff, "Do not speak to me—I am a gentleman, and you are a tradesman;" and in summing up the learned Justice said:—"'Gentleman' is a term which does not apply to any station, but to the mind and feelings in every station. The man of rank who deports himself with dignity and candor, the tradesman who discharges the duties of life with honor and integrity, are entitled to it; nay, the humblest artisan, who fulfils the obligations cast upon him with virtue and with honor, is more entitled to the name of a gentleman than the man who can indulge in offensive and ribald remarks, however high his station." If men would square their conduct by this definition, all would be gentlemen.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1854.

Free-Thinking.

Free institutions and free thought are inseparable, and in their workings, react on each other. Tyranny implies mental not less than political thraldom; free government the reverse of both. So a spirit of free inquiry is alike the foe of despotism and friend of free institutions.

While, then, we congratulate ourselves that free thought, by producing true knowledge and enlightened conscience, has secured to us free institutions, we must not be surprised if those very institutions in turn react, and stimulate free thought beyond its normal state to excessive activity.

Such unbridled license of thought resulted from the unbridled liberty, or rather anarchy, of the French Revolution. And as anarchy is but the extreme of liberty, so free thinking in its worst sense, or downright infidelity, is but the extreme of true religious freedom, that excess of free thought which results in self-sufficiency, and rejection of opposing opinions, whether of divine or of human origin. It is the natural recoil from despotism and bigotry.

Hence, we must discriminate between the healthy and the diseased form of free thought; between human reason in its normal state calmly and boldly performing in the affairs of life the part which its Creator assigned it, and human reason as perverted by selfishness and passion, working out false conclusions and corresponding conduct; between true independence of thought—that fearless and conscientious investigation of truth, which is not only consistent with the highest religious culture, but which true religion courts,—and that radical, supercilious self-sufficiency, which delights in startling tenets, and by an ignorant application of ill-understood general principles to half-examined facts, is ever busy in framing utopian theories, denouncing established opinions, and disseminating shallow conceits. In the one case simple truth is the object of pursuit; in the other, if the purpose be honest, the reasoning is illogical and superficial, or if the logic be sound, the purpose is corrupt and selfish.

Of this latter sort we consider to be much of the infidelity and free thinking of the day; particularly that of the Tom Paine school. Paine, none can deny, was a staunch advocate of liberty, and did good service in the cause of American Independence. For this we honor him. But under the influences which operated so strongly in France, and to some extent in this country, his love of freedom ran to the extreme of license, and in its application to opinions, was stimulated by his perverted instincts to a coarse and illogical intolerance, a bitter and scoffing warfare on whatever ran counter to his own inclinations, and whatever his fellow men held as praiseworth and sacred. To a great extent in his views of religion, the "wish" was plainly "father to the thought." This portion of his character we cannot respect. But it is this portion of his character, we apprehend, more than any other, which makes him so popular with the multitude. It is Tom Paine the scoffer, not Tom Paine the champion of liberty, to whom his admirers throw up their caps. We do not say that all who dine and drink wine in honor of his birth day are dishonest in their infidel opinions. Many of them are doubtless sincere. But we do strongly suspect, that the point in which the deepest sympathy exists between him and them, is a certain blind and indiscriminate denunciation of all religion and religious sects, in which personal feeling has a larger share than love of truth.

This vicious sort of free-thinking is what we condemn. It is the foe alike of true religion and of true liberty. Its fruit, in the one direction, is vice, in the other, anarchy. It lives more in the pot-house than in the parlor, more in the tumult of mobs than in the deliberations of sages. It is as far removed from that unbrassed and unfettered freedom of investigation which we approve and commend, as that is from the degrading suppression of free thought and private judgment, which ecclesiastical and civil despotism alike aim to enforce. The two extremes of oppression and license are equally to be shunned. Manly independence of thought, true moral courage in the formation and expression of opinions, freedom from internal as well as from external bias, are characteristics of every well balanced and rightly educated mind; and in this age of light and liberty, they are to be assiduously cultivated as the hope alike of Christianity and of the State. We have no fear of *free-thinking* in its literal, legitimate sense. We would have more of it, in the church and out of it, than there is. We have no sympathy with that timid advocacy of truth, which is afraid of free discussion, or with that false championship of religion and of religious doctrine, which would screen them from open conflict with error. The man who trembles whenever science gives a new utterance, lest the Bible should be overthrown, or his faith undermined, dishonors the Bible and degrades his faith, no less than he debases his own understanding. We believe God to be one, and all his developements of truth to be harmonious. Truth will not war with truth. Scrutiny will not harm it. The old apothegm still holds, *magna est veritas, et prevalebit.*

But this is no apology for false and licentious opinions. Every right mind will shun their contaminating influence. They are the pest of society. Though, possibly, harmless to the strong, they beguile and entrap the weak, and with the promise of light, they involve the soul in darkness.

Still, in so far as wrong opinions are honest, let them be met with candor. Right free-thinking is the best weapon against wrong free-thinking. Intolerance always breeds intolerance. Religious bigotry begets infidel bigotry. The latter is a no less tangible fact than the former, and no less to be deprecated. Both are unworthy of an age of freedom and intelligence. Let both be discarded.

RETURNED CALIFORNIANS.—The friends of Mr. H. L. Douglas, of the firm of Douglas & Co., and Mr. G. H. Kellogg, of Flint, Peabody & Co., welcome their return to this city, after an absence of some time at the East. They were passengers on the *Golden Gate*.—The latter gentleman comes attended by a happy bride.

New Planets.

Nuggets, not planets, are the kind of discovery most interesting to Californians. But there are discoveries taking place in the heavens above us, well as in the earth beneath us, and it may prove elevating rather than otherwise, to transfer our attention for a moment from the last new "lump" detected in the soil, to the last new orb discovered in the firmament. The last few years have been scarcely less fruitful in the latter class of discoveries than in the former.

The latest reported new member of the solar system was detected, on the 8th of November, by Mr. Hind, of London. Mr. Hind, though still a young man, is the greatest planet finder of the age—or of any age. He has been busily "prospecting" for these objects during the last seven or eight years, and the one just announced is the ninth new planet which, in that time, his eye has been the first of mortal eyes to gaze upon. Nine planets discovered by one man in this age of active astronomers, since 1846!—What a keen scent this star-hound must possess! For it must be remembered, that not one of these planets is ever visible to the naked eye. It is only with a telescope that they can be seen at all. And with a telescope, every body knows, or ought to know, only a minute speck of the sky can be scrutinized at once, commonly a spot not larger than the moon. And even with a telescope, one of these planets cannot be known by its *looks* from any one of the innumerable myriads of telescopic stars, which are scattered through the heavens like sands on the great Sahara. How does the Planet-hunter pick them out, then? Only by their *motion*. He performs a more than herculean task. All the little specks of light visible in his telescope he maps down on paper according to their relative positions, as determined by separate and most laborious measurments with the beautiful apparatus which he uses for that purpose. Thus he forms a connected chart of all the minute stars embraced within certain territorial limits. Among these almost innumerable dots laid down on his paper, he has no means of knowing which are planets and which are true stars, until, at a subsequent date, he goes over the whole work again. Then, on comparing the observed position of each point in the sky with the corresponding point on the chart, if in any case they do not agree, he cries "*Eureka*"! The thing has *moved* and he knows it is a *planet*—a *wanderer*. A new observation the next night sets aside all chance of mistake, and he boldly publishes to the world that the world has a new-found brother in the heavens. The honor of naming it he delegates to some distinguished friend.

Essentially in this way, during the period in which Mr. Hind has been making out his *nine*, other European Astronomers have detected *fourteen* more of these modest planets, which, with the four of the same sort discovered near the beginning of the present century, make a total of twenty-seven, whose character and habits are now definitely known. All these are of the class sometimes called *asteroids*; and they chase each other around the sun, like the horses in a circus, over pretty much the same track, their separate paths lying close together, and now and then even crossing each other, as the planet-cars drive nearer to, or farther from the common centre of their orbits. Thus they constitute a special family in the solar system, intermediate, as to distance from the sun, between the orbits of Mars and Jupiter. Some have shrewdly conjectured that they are the splinters and fragments of some large single planet formerly existing, which, by some mishap has been blown up, like our modern steamboats, though of course without any blame resting on any body who had the ownership or management of it. Astronmers, however, cannot be bribed, and ten to one, the fact and *modus operandi* of this explosion will be satisfactorily elucidated, long before business men and experts have found out whether saltpetre can explode, or boilers blow up for any better reason than "an inscrutable Providence."

Be this as it may, the discovery of so many new planets within so short a period, (with as many comets) indicates wonderful zeal in the cultivation of Astronomical Science, as well as extraordinary perfection both of instruments and of mathematical resources. For when the star-gazer has *found* a planet, he has performed but a small fraction of his task. How does he know how far off it is, how large, how far from the sun, how long it takes to complete its circuit, how heavy it is, and other particulars that go to make up its natural history? The facility with which he ascertains these remarkable items of knowledge, involves one of the most wonderful triumphs of human genius. Within a fortnight after finding his planet, by simply noting accurately its place at three different moments a week or so apart, the Astronomer has data, from which, by a few hours computation, he is able to fix the "whereabouts" of the stranger in the planetary system, and even compute at what point in the heavens it might have been seen a century ago, or may be seen next new year's day, or at the begining of 1900. These data once obtained, the planet cannot be lost. Though never visible to the naked eye, its track is known to science, and it will turn up to human view, whenever the telescope is pointed where science directs.

Such labors upon the heavens are not without their reward. Besides an imperishable name, Mr. Hind has attained, since the death of Lieut. Stratford some two years ago, to the honorable office of Superintendent of the *English Nautical Almanac*, a work more intimately connected, perhaps, with human civilization and happiness, than any other, save the Bible.

MORALS AT TAHITI.—The "*Alta*" has a letter from a correspondent at Tahiti, of Dec. 3d, describing the morals of the inhabitants there under French rule and French brandy. There is no law there, as at the Sandwich Islands, to prevent the introduction of spirits by severe and prohibitory duties. The French have it all their own way there, just as they and the enemies of the Sandwich Islands Missionaries wanted to have it at Honolulu and Lahaina. The result is as might be expected. Drunkenness and debauchery now reign in that once beautiful island. The writer, speaking of drunken women, says—"Day after day we are doomed to witness 'these painful scenes' in our streets. Is there no means of putting a stop to this misery? Philanthrophy answers yes: by prohibiting the importation of strong drinks. These 'disgusting scenes' are not confined to women alone, but to young girls; I allude to the native population, although the streets are frequently graced with the presence of drunken sailors and soldiers of a fairer complexion.

"The idea of the Tahitians assimilating themselves to the whites, is all humbug: there is not on the earth's surface a more dissolute and drunken set, high and low, rich and poor: the streets are filled with drunken natives, as well as with sailors and soldiers. No moral man can deny that Tahiti is nothing more nor less than a vast brothel."

The French are spreading civilization and christianity wonderfully among the Pacific islands! They force their priests and brandy casks upon the natives at the cannon's mouth, and are fast achieving their benevolent ends, the debasement and destruction of the entire population. They have, through violence, seized upon the Society Islands, obtained a foot-hold on the Marquesas, and more recently, Sept. 23d, have landed on the island of New Caladonia with the design of making it a penal colony. Right and justice are entirely overlooked by these colonizers, whether driving before them the natives of Algeria, or robbing Queen Pomare of her island possessions. They are regular Filibusters!

Loose Notes. No. 4.

My *first* Sabbath in California was such as I have described—no *Sabbath* at all, scarcely even a Sunday, so little was it distinguishable from the other days of the week.

But the Sabbath now-a-days—how different! Up town, at least, all is quiet. The morning stillness is only broken by the Sabbath bells. I go out to church. There are many people in the streets, male and female, in their best attire, wending their way to their respective places of worship. Comfortable edifices for the accommodation of the various denominations are scattered through the city. I observe a large, brick church, standing on the corner of Dupont and California streets, and join the orderly throng entering its portals. In the vestibule two or three very affable and intelligent looking men, whom I understood to be officers of the church, are engaged in proffering the courtesy of a seat to all who appear to be strangers. This considerateness of Christian refinement it is peculiarly gratifying to note, in a land where, in most respects, rudeness and forgetfulness of others are predominant characteristics. Even, in other States, this church door courtesy is not always as strictly observed as it might be. Entering the left hand inner door, I soon find myself seated in an easy, cushioned pew not far from the pulpit. I look around, and find it difficult to persuade myself that I am not at church in some Eastern city. There is an air of taste and elegance in all the arrangements. The pulpit is handsome, and looks like rose wood. There is a commodious gallery; a beautiful and fine-toned organ. The floor is neatly carpeted. The pews are adorned with carvings. The cornice mouldings and whole interior finish combine simplicity with richness. Such an edifice would be admired even among the splendid religious temples which wealth and refinement have erected in the older States. As fine looking a congregation, both male and female, fills the seats, as one could desire to see. It is remarkable for the absence of aged persons, and for a general aspect of health, vigor and intelligence. The people who compose it are in the prime of life; and that enterprise and activity of mind which have sifted them from the Eastern mass, and made them part and parcel of a population unsurpassed in these traits cannot fail to be manifest in the eye and countenance. Yet they seem not to be worldly. The silent attention with which they listen to the eloquent words of the preacher indicates that they have left the disturbing thoughts of business at home. They have the appearance of persons who appreciate the blessings of a Christian Sabbath, and are desirous of comprehending the sublime truths which appertain to their immortal natures and to a world of retribution to come. And the speaker himself, terse and glowing in his style and pointed in his appeals, seems intent on clothing these truths with an eloquence and power that shall commend them alike to the refined and uncultivated.

When listening in such circumstances, it is difficult to believe that I am verily in the same place in which I spent my first Sabbath in California—that notable fourth of July. And the difficulty is increased when I listen to the performance of the church choir, the most musical and cultivated voices—such as have attracted admiration in public assemblies—combining with the rich tones of the organ in uttering volumes of sacred harmony such as few congregations, either East or West, are accustomed to hear.

And then, in the interim, the Sabbath-school, with its scores of happy learners, its zealous teachers, its books and singing and other attractive appliances to win the young heart to truth and piety—how does it call to mind the blessed influences under which the youth of the older States are so generally trained; and how does it contrast with the unchristian associations of the early days of California.

Nor is the corner of Dupont and California streets the only place where such scenes may be observed. The city is well provided with houses of public worship. In the papers, every week, I see a list of eighteen or twenty. Some of the church edifices are not only commodious, but attractive, exhibiting much architectural beauty. All classes have the privilege of attending church on the Sabbath, if they will.

It is true, the California Sabbath is not yet a New England Sabbath. In the business portions of the city the sound of many a hammer may be heard. Many a drinking saloon is open and noisy on that day. Groups of loafers obstruct the corners of the streets. Gambling and business are transacted not yet entirely in secret. Thousands of moon-eyed pagans show little respect for the day, and thousands of *quasi* heathen, not moon-eyed, as little honor the Christian institutions under which they were reared.

Still, the Sabbath has a strong foothold. Its presence and power cannot be ignored. In all parts of the State it is exerting its benign influence.

And when was its footing obtained? It was when first, in 1848, a regular religious service was established in the little school house on the Plaza, and the present pastor of the first Congregational church was employed by the inhabitants in common as their religious teacher. This was the earliest regular Protestant service. There was no distinction of sects. Men of all creeds worshipped together. And men of no creed began to doff on Sunday the rough garb of business, and attend public worship in decent attire.

Not that occasional preaching had not been heard in San Francisco previous to this school house service. A man in white cravat had come in with the army some two years before, and with his stock of drugs and Bibles was attempting the double function of physician to both body and soul. But beneath the surplice people imagined they caught glimpses of cloven feet. Even San Francisco could not tolerate clerical inconsistency; and the people refusing to hear him, the ministerial function was soon merged in the money-making—the monitory, in the monetary. The subsequent career of the Rev. Doctor—how he attained to the dignity of Alcalde, and how the people essayed in vain to be rid of him,—how he cut up the public domain and replenished his pockets and the treasury by means of Colton grants,—how his administration waxed so corrupt that it provoked rebellion and the establishment of a rival revolutionary government which ultimately compassed his overthrow—how he sunk away into conscience-stricken oblivion, only now and then, thereafter, exhibiting himself in character, as in the case of a verdict against the Vigilance committee, where he figured as foreman of the jury,—these and all his other acts, from first to last, are they not written in the official chronicles of San Francisco?

But, fortunately, the observance of the Sabbath at that period was not dependent on his ministrations. Whenever a ship of war was in port, it was not uncommon for the Chaplain to hold a service on shore. The great difficulty was to obtain a suitable room. Many an humble apartment became a temporary chapel. Such a service, orderly and well attended, was held in the summer of 1847, by the Chaplain of the Frigate Columbus, in the humble frame building, (a very respectable one for that day,) then just erected by Mr. Ross on Washington street above Montgomery. It is true there was a scarcity of Prayer Books on one occasion, because the politico-medical clergyman, to whom allusion has been made, refused to furnish them from his ample stock, unless invited to conduct the services himself. As he was at that period, however, about casting his clerical skin, and the Chaplain was already in the assembly when the occurrence took place, the need of Prayer Books did not seem imparative enough to warrant compliance with so hard a condition, and they were suffered to remain upon his shelves with the Drugs and Bibles.

Such occasional services were the only ones in San Francisco, until towards the close of the next year, when regular Sabbath worship was established in the little school house, as has been described. Before another year had elapsed, the population of the place, under the stimulus of the discovery of gold, had sufficiently increased to warrant the organization of separate churches, for several of the leading denominations; and since that period, Christian institutions have, happily, grown with the growth of the city, till now scarcely a division, or subdivision of the Christian fold is without its appropriate place of worship.

It is gratifying to notice the apparent harmony that exists among the different denominations in California, as compared with other parts of the world. Those ecclesiastical conflicts, and vain theological wranglings, founded on jealousy or over much zeal, which have engendered such unchristian bitterness in older communities, to the great dishonor of religion, and even human nature, have not yet developed themselves here. Long may it be ere the demon of sectarian strife shall divert the energies of Christians from their great and appropriate work, the renovation of the race. In the little school house all sects were fused into one body of worshippers. And although, since, separate sectarian organizations have been formed, in accordance with pre-existing affinities, still the pressure of a great common work, difficult enough to enlist the full energies of all, has sufficed in a great degree, to preclude mutual jealousy and conflict. The great wrongs and vices of the day may well afford employment for all the weapons of moral warfare that Christianity can furnish. May bigotry and human passion never pervert them to a less honorable use.

Young Men's Christian Association.

A very large and interesting meeting of this Association was held in their rooms, over the post-office, on Monday evening, the 16th inst. After the reading of the excellent Essay by Mr. E. Johnson, upon the importance of cherishing a "Love for Truth," extracts were read from a publication of the Young Men's Christian Association in London, and from the Annual Report of the Boston Association. Letters were also read from the corresponding secretaries of the Bostonand Washington Associations, and from of Rev. Dr. Anthon, of St Mark's church, N. Y., accompanied by a free copy of a religious newspaper.

The reading of these extracts and letters was listened to with the deepest attention, and the lively interest manifested by all present, gave the officers and members great reason for encouragement. A frequent repetition of such meetings cannot fail to convince our merchants that this Association is calculated and destined to exert a decided and beneficial influence upon those in their employ, and upon all the young men of San Francisco. The mercantile portion of our city do not seem to understand nor properly appreciate the objects of this Association, else they would be more ready to advance the interests and more anxious that their clerks should be united with it. The words of the Boston Association in their annual report, may be said with equal force by the Association in this city:

"The business community do not sufficiently estimate the value and importance of this Association to them. The rich men ard the men of business must entrust their property and interests to others. Their only security is the righteousness of those employed. Their confidence is too often misplaced; and we hear of peculations and defalcations of all degrees, from the few coppers of the petty clerk to the hundreds of thousands of the bank employee. What is the usual explanation in such cases? 'He fell into bad company.' We propose to furnish all the young men who will unite with us such associates as will confirm their right principles and strengthen every virtuous resolution, thus making them better clerks and more faithful servants. Every merchant who makes an investment with us will be sure of certain and speedy returns, in clerks more high-minded and trust-worthy. The business community only need to understand our work, to give their countenance and aid."

Our young men need a union of this kind to keep them from the infinite temptations by which they are surrounded: and if hundreds of those, who, from want of other means of enjoyment, visit the dangerous places of resort, in which our city abounds, should connect themselves with this society, we are convinced that vice and wickedness would less abound, and that we should have far more young men with lofty aspirations to fulfill their assigned mission than we now have.

We trust and believe that this Association is now fixed upon a solid basis, and we cannot coincide with some in our city, who look upon it as an ephemeral institution—one that is to give a flickering light for a little time and then go entirely out. Its members are constantly increasing and our young men are beginning to feel a lively interest in its welfare and prosperity. Its members are conscious that there is a work for them to do in this city, and they are resolved that with their brethren and co-laborers who compose the two hundred and sixteen similar Associations in England, Scotland, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Australia and America, they will cease not, God aiding them in their endeavors, until the hearts of the young men of this and future generations shall be turned unto the Lord their God.

The Library of the Association is constantly receiving donations, and in addition to those formerly noticed from Rev. A. Williams, Mr. Nevins and Marvin & Hitchcock, we note with pleasure similar favors from Dr. Rabe and Rev. W. Taylor.

We hope to hear that this Association continues to prosper, and we are anxious to see more of our young men engaged in it.

We are requested to state that a devotional meeting will be held in their rooms on Saturday evening, the 28th inst., at 7 1-2 o'clock, to attend which a general invitation is given.

COM.

Mercantile Library Association.

The election on Tuesday evening was spirited, and resulted in the unanimous election of the following gentlemen as officers for the ensuing year:

DAVID S. TURNER, *President*.
H. CHANNING BEALS, *Vice President*.
WM. H. STEVENS, *Recording Sec'y*.
F. A. WOODWORTH, *Cor. Sec'y*.
CHARLES L. STRONG, *Treasurer*.

Board of Directors.—D. Olyphant, (with Hussey, Bond & Bidel) J. H. Gardner, (with Bryant & Co.); Wm. R. Wadsworth, F. S. Hawley, J. H. Purkett, E. P. Flint, A. G. Randall, Wm. McMichael, Phillip A. Roach.

Pending the election, the Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer were read. From these it appears that there are 276 members connected with the Association, and 3,000 volumes in its library. The cash receipts for the past year were about $11,000. There is however, a debt accruing for rent, &c., of some $1,500.

After the election, owing to the absence of the President temporarily in New York, the chair was taken by the Vice President, who tendered thanks for the honor conferred, and pledging his efforts for the support of the institution; suggested that a subscription be taken up on the spot to relieve its pecuniary embarrassments. About $1000 were raised with the hope of securing funds more speedily.

The prospects of the Association are very flattering under its present board of officers, and we trust it may meet with that favor and support from our citizens which such an institution richly merits.

News of the Golden Gate.

The steamer, *Goliah*, reached our city on Monday evening, bringing the sad intelligence of the stranding of the steam-ship, *Golden Gate*, on a bar at the mouth of San Diego harbor, in attempting to pass out to sea on Wednesday afternoon the 18th inst.

The *Gate* broke her center shaft at sea on the 10th inst. and lay to four days while they were drilling away a portion of it to allow her port engine to work. On the 14th she made steam and with one wheel reached San Diego, on the morning of the 18th, there taking in fresh provisions. When attempting to pass out the same day, the sea being at the time as smooth as glass, her keel struck on the bar, and the tide ebbing she stuck fast. The *Goliah*, in the harbor, was signalled and came down to her relief, but after breaking two hawsers gave up the attempt, and put back to save herself from the impending storm.

The storm came on about dark from the the southeast, and blew a gale all night, the sea breaking heavily over the ship until morning. It was a time of imminent peril and gloom to all on board, and nothing but the strength of the ship, under God, saved her and her passengers from destruction. At daylight the storm abated, but the sea was too rough to admit of any assistance until 4 o'clock of the morning of the 20th, when the steamers, *Goliah* and *Southerner*, came along side and took off the passengers, mails and baggage. These were safely landed. The *Goliah* brought up the mails and some two hundred passengers on Monday. The *Southerner* arrived on Tuesday noon with some hundred and fifty, and the remainder are expected daily by the *Columbia*, which left here last week in pursuit of the *Golden Gate*, and reached San Diego the evening of the 20th inst.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the *Gate* may yet be saved after being lightened of her coal and entire freight. Her loss would be regarded as a calamity by every citizen in the State.

Our entire community sympathize with Capt. Isham in the misfortune which has befallen him and his noble ship. His unwearied efforts day and night to speed his vessel up from Panama, and heroic resolution evinced under such a weight of difficulties, are well known and appreciated. Fortune may frown on him but cannot subdue him. It is with great pleasure therefore, we publish the following statement so complimentary to him and his officers, which was drawn up and signed by the passengers of the *Golden Gate*.

PASSENGERS' STATEMENT.

Steamship Golden Gate,
San Diego Bay, Jan. 19th, 1854.

The passengers on board this steamer, with a full knowledge of all the circumstances attending her passage from Panama to this port, feel it incumbent upon themselves, and as a matter of justice to the officers having charge of her, to make the following statement, and pass the subjoined resolutions:

The *Golden Gate* left Panama on the night of the 1st of January inst., bound for San Francisco, with between eight and nine hundred persons on board; arrived at Acapulco on the 6th, and after taking in some two hundred tons of coal, and adding to her stock of water and provisions, proceeded on her voyage the same night. When four days out from Acapulco, having had in the interim a beautiful run, with every prospect of making as quick passage as was ever made from New York to San Francisco, the engine was stopped, and the Chief Engineer reported the breaking of the centre shaft. Upon examination it was found that the shaft was broken through the whole length of the journal, and that it was necessary to cut a portion of the shaft off in order to let the port engine work. This could only be done by drilling through a body of not twenty inches in diameter, which, by the most assiduous attention on the part of the officers, and energy and industry on the part of the men, was effected in a little more than two days, the whole detention being four days. With the disadvantage of steaming with but one engine and one wheel, the steamer reached San Diego early on the morning of the 18th, to receive and deliver her mails. On the afternoon of the same day, with a promptitude characteristic of all the officers, after taking on board an ample supply of fresh provisions, the steamer proceeded on her voyage, but in attempting to reach her proper channel, from her unwieldiness and present want of power, she struck stem on the sands contiguous.

With this brief statement of the facts of the case, and while yet on board, subject to such change of weather as God, in His divine providence, may deem right to direct, we pass the following resolves:

1. That while we cannot repress the expression of disappointment in not reaching the port of our destination at the time we anticipated, we can neither forego the privilege and opportunity we have to do justice to the conduct of Capt. Isham, commanding the *Golden Gate*; that his conduct, under the unavoidable accidents which have occurred during this voyage, has commanded him to our esteem and admiration; and that we tender him our warmest thanks, for the care he has evinced for the safety of all on board, for his general courtesy—and still more, for the rigid order and discipline he has maintained, under circumstances where confusion and its incident danger might be expected.

2. That the present hazardous position of this magnificent specimen of American naval architecture should attach no blame to Capt. Isham, or any officer on board his ship; that we look upon it as one of those circumstances which no human ken could anticipate and avoid; that when he got under way to leave this harbor there was every promise and indication of fair weather; that a sudden southeast gale, blowing with hurricane violence, consummated that which no skill or judgment could prevent, and that it is our deliberate conviction that no commander having charge of so massive a vessel as this—it having at work but a single oscillating engine and one wheel, where two are required, thus placing the weight of the cranks, the piston rod and piston, upon one side, and rendering her in a seaway necessarily and inevitably unmanageable—could have evinced more skill, discretion and judgment, than the gentleman commanding the *Golden Gate*.

3. That to Mr. Francis Herbee, the first officer, to his mates and the crew, we tender our acknowledgments for their untiring exertions during a period of great alarm and danger; and the professional knowledge and unremitting energies of the Chief Engineer, Mr. John Graham, and the officers in that department of the ship who are under his immediate direction, deserve our highest approbation. The duties devolving upon Purser Macy were performed in a manner worthy of his well known ability and reputation.

4. That we cannot speak too highly of the conduct and bearing of Dr. McNulty, the Surgeon, in his professional and personal character; that his courtesy, kindness and humanity were distributed, not to one, but to every class of passengers; that during the night of the gale, when alarm overtook the timid, and when those unused to the terror of such a scene were hopeless of safety or relief, his continual presence cheered the despondent, and gave confidence to the faltering. The ladies join us in this tribute to Dr. McNulty.

5. That these proceedings be published in the daily papers of San Francisco.

The above proceedings were adopted unanimously by a meeting of the passengers held in the saloon of the *Golden Gate*, over which the following officers presided:

President.—DANIEL D. PAGE, of St. Louis.

Vice-Presidents.—L. Sterritt Barr, R. W. Heath, R. W. Brown, Captain of the British clipper ship *Beinadh*, Ch. C. Ordemann, Civil Engineer.

Secretaries.—H. L. Douglas, H. D. Cook.

The undersigned attest with great pleasure to the sentiments contained in the above proceedings, and trust that Capt. Isham may not be injured in his well-earned reputation as a skillful navigator by the unavoidable accidents that have marred the success of his late voyage.

W. Ingraham Kip, Missionary Bishop of California; M. Simpson, one of the Bishops of the M. E. Church; N. Reasoner, Minister of M. E. Church; C. C. Ordemann, Civil Engineer; H. B. Hosmer; E. A. Lawrence; Wm. Mansfield; G. P. Reno and lady; E. Blair; J. W. Park and lady; Wm. Churchs; Jos. Hibbard; G. H. Kellogg; J. Goods, Mail Agent; K. Palmer and lady; N. Platt; John L. Monson; A. J. Ellis; Sherman Peck; R. J. Vandewater; D. Knight; Joel W. Fuller; Levi D. Slamm, U. S. N.; Edward Vail; B. Nason, Jr.; Capt. Chester F. Smith, of New Bedford, 17½ years in command of seagoing vessels, and late in the employ of Rich, Osgood & Co., San Francisco; I. B. Frazier; George Bratton; John Fair.

Meagher's Lecture.

The opening lecture of this gentleman, introductory to his course on the Irish Orators, was delivered on Tuesday evening last, at Musical Hall. The lecture was well attended, notwithstanding the rain and mud, and the audience seemed much delighted with the treat afforded them. This was manifested by frequent bursts of applause—too frequent to be agreeable, either to the speaker or a large number of his audience.

Mr. Meagher is a stout, ruddy-faced, Irish-looking person, some thirty-five or more. He speaks without notes, and probably from memory. His delivery is by no means rapid, and his voice rather sharp, betrays very plainly his country's brogue. His manner is plain and emphatic, and not ungraceful. His rhetoric, as every one knows who has read his printed speeches, glows with beautiful figures and allusions culled from every field of history and poetry. Its richness and gracefulness continually surprise and excite the listener, as he is borne along its sparkling tide.

Mr. Meagher was introduced to the audience by Mayor Garrison. He barely alluded to the circumstances and necessity which brought him hither, and had turned his attention to giving public lectures; paid a high compliment to American industry and genius, which tolerating no idleness in the citizen, prescribe for every man a useful occupation, and had achieved for our country already so much of honor and fame; defined the nature and propriety of the lecture as a means of intellectual benefit and gratification; and gave a programme of his intended course, alluding briefly and in turn to prominent characteristics of Grattan, Curran, O'Connell, Shiel and Sheridan, whose lives and times it is his purpose to illustrate in his coming lectures.

The Weather.

The cold weather experienced this month throughout the State, has been more severe than has been known here for many years.—Streams have frozen over and ice formed in localities where such things are least expected. Snow storms have prevailed in the interior, and the mining villages generally have been covered to some depth with a robe of snow.

The thermometer at Placerville, says the *Republican*, at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 20th, stood at two (!) degrees above zero. The ground, and small ponds of water in the road, were frozen hard enough to bear up the heaviest teams. The South Fork of Coloma was frozen over so that footmen crossed without danger. The mouth of the Stanislaus was crossed in the same way. The slough at Stockton was covered on Saturday morning with a coating of ice. The Slough and Sutter Lake at Sacramento have been also frozen over.

At Volcano, in Calaveras county, a heavy snow storm prevailed. At Mokelumne Hill the thermometer was on Friday morning 16 degrees above zero. At Murphy's was a fall of snow, and a party reached there from the "Mammoth Tree Grove," 16 miles above, in a veritable "cutter," or jumper. At Marysville the thermometer fell to 20 above zero Friday Morning. At the Key Stone 16 miles this side of Foster's Bar the snow was two feet deep, and on the mountain ridge between, it was three feet. At Minnesota it was six feet deep last week. At Tuolumne and Mariposa counties, snow to some depth, and ice was formed two inches thick and upward.

In San Francisco the thermometer showed low as 22 degrees above zero. The ponds in the vicinity were frozen over sufficiently to bear up a person's weight. The weather however, has moderated, and warm rains with occasional sunshine are now witnessed.

City News.

NEW CHURCH EDIFICE.—The Methodist Society, worshipping on Powell st., near Washington, under the pastorship of Mr. Briggs, have just erected a fine church edifice on the site of their old one. It is built of wood in the Norman style of architecture, 80 feet long by 40 wide, surmounted by a tower, with clock, dial and windows, rising seventy feet from the ground. It is calculated to seat 700 persons, and will be dedicated near the first of the coming month. The architect of this building is Mr. G. P. Cummings, the same who planned the "Montgomery Block." Its whole appearance is highly creditable to his skill, as well as an ornament to our city.

The explosion of the boiler of the *Hawkins*, to which we alluded last week, resulted in the death of Hugh Fitzsimmons, fireman, and Thomas Norris, 3d engineer. Some others are injured, though not seriously. In reference to the cause of the explosion, engineers called upon to testify, have differed. One statement was that the boiler which collapsed, was made of iron much thinner than the rest of the boiler, and that there was not at the time a sufficiency of water in the boiler. However opinions differed as to the cause, it seemed to end as usual, in making nobody to blame. No responsibility is thrown upon any one for this reckless waste of human life and we may expect shortly another explosion.

SHOOTING AFFRAY.—On the 19th inst. a boatman, named Thomas Palmer, was shot by a Mr. Burrows, on board the steamship *Iowa*. It seems the two men went on board and proceeded to cast off the fastenings for the purpose of removing her to make room for driving piles. Burrows, who had charge of the ship, after vainly warning them to desist, drew a revolver and fired two shots at Palmer, one taking effect in the right side, the other just below the stomach. The wounds were considered mortal at the time, but we learn that there is now some hope that the wounded man's recovery. Burrows has been admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

Mr. Burrows has since been examined and discharged on the ground that he had the right in defence of his property to repel force with force.

DUEL.—An affair of honor came off on Thursday, near the Presidio, between two French gentlemen, in which one of the parties received a severe scratch from a small sword, after which the seconds interfered and made it all right.

LAUNCHES.—A small steamboat, "*De los Andes*," seventy-two feet long, and light draft, was launched one day last week from the ship-yard of John North, South Beach. She is intended for the Coast Trade, and will leave soon for her destination.

A beautiful yacht schooner, "*Matilda Heron*," was launched at Rincon Point on Friday last.

The *Evening News* and *Prentice*, of this city, have been united, and will appear henceforth under the joint editorship of Messrs. H. Bartlett and A. C. Russell, both well known here as experienced journalists and sound, reliable men.

POLICE REPORTS.—During the year 1853 the total number of arrests by the Police of the city, was 4,925; of which 16 were for murder; 100 for assault with deadly weapons; 585 for assault and battery, and 390 for fighting, and 1,311 for various degrees of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

A load of papers from the post-office in this city were dumped into the street on Wednesday, as rubbish, when a by-stander having the curiosity to overhaul them, discovered many papers and letters, directed to different individuals—one mailed in New York as late as Dec. 17th! The matter will, of course, be investigated.

Two merchants, Messrs. Wood and McDonald, met on Saturday and had some altercation, the latter inflicting some terrible blows, on the former with a loaded cane. Mr. Wood was in a critical condition for some time, and McDonald was imprisoned but afterwards bailed out in the sum of two thousand dollars.

ARRIVAL OF BISHOPS.—Among the passengers by the *Golden Gate*, are Rev. Dr. W. Ingraham Kipp, late of Albany, N. Y., and now Missionary Episcopal Bishop of California, and Rev. Dr. M. Simpson, one of the Bishops of the Methodist Church. Dr. Simpson arrived here on the *Goliah*, and Dr. Kipp is expected up from San Diego on the *Columbia*. Their arrival has been looked for with interest for some time, and is a matter of sincere congratulation to our churches and the friends of religion throughout the State.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, of the Pioneer Book Store, have laid us under obligations for many valuable publications furnished us by the last steamer. Their list of the Monthlies, including among others, the Art Journal and the Industry of all Nations, works beautifully engraved, as well as the London issues, is very full. The attractions of their establishment are continually increasing.

The Steamer *Thomas P. Hunt* with Capt. R. Waterman and a large number of picked men, left here early on Wednesday morning for San Diego, to assist in getting off the *Golden Gate*.

Wells, Fargo & Co. have removed their Express and Banking House to the new building, corner of Montgomery and California sts.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

BENICIA, Jan. 18, 1854.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

The special order of the day being the permanent location of the Capitol, Mr. Whiting from the committee on Public Buildings, reported that on examination of the buildings tendered the State at Benicia, they were found lacking in accommodations, and recommend the Senate to make other arrangements.

Mr. Crabb presented a minority report recommending the Senate to accept the proposition of the citizens of Benicia.

Mr. Hall, from a committee to which had been referred the propositions of the Mayor and Common Council of Sacramento, recommended their acceptance, and Mr. Kendall presented a minority report dissenting entirely.

The bill providing for the permanent location of the State Capitol at Sacramento, one day after the passage of this act, after an attempted amendment on the part of Mr. Sprague, was disposed of by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Catlin, Colby, Gardner, Grewell, Hall, Hook, Keene, Livermore, Peck, Sprague, Tuttle, Wade, Walkup and Whiting—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Bryan, Coffroth, Crabb, Crenshaw, De la Guerra, Hager, Hudspeth, Kendall, Kurtz, Lent, Lyons, Mahoney, May, Moore, McFarland, McGarry, Sawyer, Smith and Stebbins—19.

Mr. Hall gave notice that he would at an early day introduce a joint resolution providing for the temporary removal of the Capital.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Mandeville in the chair. Petition offered for a grant to Pacific Milling Co., of the hydraulic power at Mission creek.

The bill requiring the Comptroller to audit certain bills of the Legislature, engrossed and passed.

Mr. Green, of San Francisco, offered the following joint resolution:

WHEREAS, large bodies of men calling themselves citizens of California, have left and are still leaving our shores to make war upon and appropriate to themselves the lands of a weak neighboring Republic, now at peace with the United States of America, therefore,

Resolved, By the people of California, in Senate and Assembly represented, that the act aforesaid is piratical, ungenerous and unworthy of American citizens, becoming the dignity of the American nation among foreign powers, and is calculated to retard the amicable acquisition of the States of Chihuahua, Sonora and Lower California, which our government is at present so desirous of effecting.

Joint resolution No. 8, relating to a discontinuance of the U. S. Land Commissioners, was read a second time and referred to the committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Van Cleft gave notice of a bill for the suppression of gambling.

Mr. Sweasy gave notice of a bill for the protection of settlers on lands claimed by Mexican grants.

Mr. James of Sierra Co., offered a resolution authorizing the Speaker to engage Rev. Mr. Woodbridge to open the Assembly every morning during the session with prayer. Some debate ensued which was participated in by Messrs. Pratt, Stow, Stemmons, Griffith, and others. One or two substitutes were offered, when Mr. James withdrew the resolution.

Major Stemmons of San Joaquin, moved that the House proceed to the election of a Chaplain on Tuesday next.

Mr. Ewer offered to amend by inserting January, 1855.

On motion, the resolution was laid on the table.

Thursday, Jan. 19th.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

BRIBERY CASE.—Mr. Peck of Butte Co., rose to a question of privilege. He stated that on board the steamer Senator, from San Francisco to Benicia and back, Saturday, Jan. 7th, he was introduced to Mr. Palmer, of the banking house of Palmer, Cook & Co.; that Mr. P. sounded him on the Senatorial question, and on learning that he was a whig and opposed to bringing on the election at this time, Mr. Palmer then offered to count him out five thousand dollars in case he would vote and use his influence with Col. May, Senator of the 12th Dist., in bringing on the election of U. S. Senator this winter, and in favor of the election of Mr. David C. Broderick, and that Mr. Palmer then added that he did not wish Mr. Broderick to know of the offer he then made. To this (Mr. Palmer's) proposition, he replied in the most positive manner, "I will not sell my vote; I cannot be bought." He stated he did not consider it an offer to buy me and hoped I would not look upon it in that light; that he did not want any body to work for him for nothing. I again refused and left him.

Mr. Tuttle offered a resolution that a committee of three, (Mr. Mahoney suggested five) be appointed to investigate the matter, with power to send for persons and papers. Mr. Hager thought the investigation should take place in open Senate. Mr. Peck, on being censured for not bringing up the matter before, plead ignorance of legislative affairs, and a fear lest if he made the statement parties would employ witnesses to swear away his character. Remarks were made by Messrs. Crabb, Coffroth, Wade, Sprague and Tuttle, and Mr. Hager's substitute to Mr. Tuttle's resolution was adopted, viz: that the charge of an attempt to bribe the Senator from Butte, be investigated in open Senate at 12 M., Tuesday, 24th inst. A copy of the resolution was ordered to be sent to Mr. Palmer and he permitted to be present then with his counsel.

ASSEMBLY.—Mr. Stemmons, from committee on Agriculture, reported back joint resolutions for the establishment of a State Agricultural Institute without amendment, and recommended their passage. Read and passed.

Mr. Bradford, from committee on Public Lands, reported back Mr. Griffith's joint resolutions for the abolishment of the Board of U. S. Land Commission, and recommended their passage. After some discussion on a motion to print, Mr. Herbert moved their indefinite postponement. Carried by vote of 38 to 30.

STAMP ACT.—The bill to repeal an Act for the better publication of official and legal notices was considered, engrossed, read a third time, and passed unanimously, with the amendment, offered by Mr. Myers, which dispenses with the further preservation of the stamp papers in the possession of the Clerks and Secretary of State.

A motion to empower the committees of Judiciary and Ways and Means to employ clerks, failed, for want of a two-thirds vote, this being necessary to change the rules which prevent their employment. Messrs. Coness and Jones strictly opposed the motion. The vote, however, was reconsidered, and notice given of a move to suspend that rule.

Mr. Ewer introduced a bill to prevent the use of intoxicating drinks in the prisons of our State. Mr. Aylette one to amend the revenue law.

Friday, Jan. 20th.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. Hudspeth moved an amendment to Assembly bill, fixing the *per diem* pay of the officers of the Legislature, so as to increase the several amounts $2 per day. Adopted, only seven opposing, Messrs. Gardner, Hager, Hook, Keene, Sawyer, Sprague and Walkup.

The Flour Inspection law.—A bill for its repeal was read a third time, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Crenshaw moved that the bill prescribing the mode, time and place of electing a U. S. Senator, be made the special order of Wednesday next. Mr. Crabb's amendment appointing Thursday as the day was with the resolution adopted.

ASSEMBLY.—Assembly's joint resolution in reference to postal abuses and a post road in Siskiyou County, were discussed and adopted.

Mr. McBrayer moved to reconsider the vote taken yesterday, by which Mr. Griffith's resolutions on the subject of the U. S. Land Commission, were indefinitely postponed.

This motion gave rise to a long discussion, Messrs. Griffith, Hoyt, Pratt, Sweasy and J. W. Park, supporting it, and Messrs. Warmcastle, Jones, Watkins, Green, Bennett, Stow, Ewer, Ashley and Gordon, opposing it. The motion to reconsider was carried, and the resolutions were recommitted to a special committee of seven.

On motion of Mr. Herbert, the resolution for the appointment of committee clerks for the Judiciary and Ways and Means committees, was taken from the table.

A substitute by Mr. McBrayer, was adopted, giving the chief clerk power to appoint two clerks.

Joint resolution for removal of Capital to Sacramento, coming up on its second reading, Mr. Bowie moved to postpone indefinitely, which motion was laid on the table.

Saturday, Jan. 21st.

SENATE.—Prayer by the Chaplain.

A discussion arose in reference to the course of the State Treasurer's receiving State Prison bonds in payment of the State's interest in San Francisco water lot property. It was resolved that he receive no more until after the action of the Legislature in relation thereto.

The Assembly not concurring in the Senate's raising the *per diem* pay of the officers of the two Houses, a committee of conference compromised the matter thus:

Secretaries of both Houses,	each $17	*per diem.*
Assistant Secretaries,	" 14	"
Sergeant-at-Arms,	" 16	"
Doorkeepers, Enrl'g, Engrs'g and Com'tee Cl'ks, and Sen. Chap'n	" 12	"
Pages and Porters,	" 8	"

Resolutions passed to have the State's interest in Mare Island assessed. The joint resolution of the Assembly to establish a State Agricultural Institution, was referred to committee on Agriculture.

Senate adjourned till Tuesday.

ASSEMBLY.—The bill recommending the Governor to pardon T. Donovan passed. [Donavan was convicted of perjury in El Dorado county, and sentenced to one year's incarceration in the State Prison. It was claimed that the perjury was accidental, or that the oath was taken under a misconception of facts. Various petitions, affidavits, etc., were read by the Clerk, recommending a pardon, and showing Donovan to be a weak-minded, timid, and ignorant man, in consequence of which he became involved in the difficulty which resulted in his present confinement.]

A bill fixing the salaries of the Governor's private secretary, and the clerks in the State Department at $2,500 per annum, passed by vote of 43 to 27.

Codified laws were ordered to be accepted and distributed.

Monday Jan. 23d.

SENATE. No Session.

ASSEMBLY. Twenty-one members requested and obtained leave of absence from the House for a short time, viz;—Messrs. Ashley, McBrayer, F. A. Park, Green, Kellogg, Carrillo, Carr, Bellou, Springer, McDonald Pratt, McGee, Myers, Stowe, Houghtaling, Van Cleft, Cornwall, Hoff, Talmadge, Clingan and Hubbard.

Mr Herbert introduced a joint resolution in relation to mines and mining lands, to urge upon our Senators and Representatives to advocate the passage of a law by Congress donating to American citizens certain quantities in a similar manner to donating agricultural lands to actual settlers. Two hundred and forty copies ordered printed.

Nothing of special interest occuring, the House adjourned at an early hour.

Tuesday, Jan. 24th.

SENATE. Prayer by the Chaplain.

Petitions from Calaveras co., for removing the Capital, presented by Mr. Sawyer.

Thanks were voted to Mr. Larkin, and others, for the portrait of Washington.

BRIBERY CASE.—The reporters of the *Alta, Herald and Times and Transcript*, were allowed to take the testimony in this case, but not to publish it until passed upon by the Senate. Col. Baker appeared as the counsel for Mr. Peck, Judge Read and Mr. Williams, for Mr. Palmer. Mr. Peck's statement was then read. Mr. Palmer under oath made his statement. The two are at entire variance with each other. Mr. Palmer represents Mr. Peck, as first broaching the matter of the Senatorial election, and offering his vote together with Col. May's, for $5,000.

ASSEMBLY. A number of bills were introduced, but nothing of special interest occurred in the House to-day.

Important from Mexico.

News was brought by the *Golden Gate* from Acapulco, that all our existing difficulties with Mexico had been amicably settled, and the treaty signed by Santa Anna and our Minister Gen. Gadsden, would leave on the 8th inst., for Washington. It is rumored, moreover, that Lower California, Sonora and a part of Chihuahua and Sinaloa have been ceded to the United States for the sum of $23,500,000, and the Mesilla valley and an additional belt of land for $13,000,000.

We have every reason to believe that there is strong foundation for these rumors, but how far they are correct cannot now be determined. The treaty, however, may be regarded as a settled fact.

News from the Interior.

A correspondent of the Stockton Post states that on a large tract of land in the vicinity of what is called Little John's creek, near the Stanislaus river, Knight's ferry road, have been discovered some of the richest mines in this section of the country. The few miners engaged in digging, are in claims which pay from three and a half cents to fifty cents per bucket. There are, at the lowest estimate, a thousand acres in one body, which will prospect about the same amount.

The miners at Vallecita are represented as doing very well since the late rains. Two flumes supply the flat with water. A piece of pure gold has recently been taken out there weighing seven pounds and eight ounces.

KLAMATH INDIANS.—War has again broken out with these Indians. They had stolen a number of cattle and horses, which thirty men went in pursuit of when a fight resulted, the Indians surrounding the party, killing four men, and severely wounding others, in fact routing the party completely with loss of provisions, horses, guns and pistols. Capt. H. M. Judah of Fort Jones, has sallied out with his whole disposable force for the scene of difficulties.

Mr. Sargent, editor of the Nevada Journal, partook of a public dinner given him by some of the citizens of Grass Valley on the 10th inst. in consideration of his able and independent course pursued by him hitherto in conducting that paper.

A Literary Association is sustained in Stockton, before which some free lectures are to be delivered this season. Provision also is to be made for a library.

Rev. Dr. Scott, of the Presbyterian Church in New Orleans, has written a letter to a committee of gentlemen, saying that he will visit San Francisco in May next, and judge for himself as to the practicability of accepting the call to settle in this city.

The Poor Fillibusters are said to be in desperate straits in Lower California. Beeves are getting scarce around their encampment, and one biscuit apiece is stated, in a letter from San Diego, as their daily allowance.

The fleet of Clippers just arrived, adds *Eleven Thousand Bbls. Flour* to our heavy stock and nearly *Five Thousand Bags Coffee* and other articles in proportion.

The Steamers of the 1st proximo, will unquestionably carry to the Atlantic States, over two millions of Treasure.

MARRIED.

On the 17th inst, by Rev. Mr. Spear, Mr. Edward Edwards to Miss Margaret Matilda Jones, both of San Francisco.

In this city 19th inst, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Mr. Morgan, Mr. William V. Wells, Editor of the Commercial Advertiser, to Mrs Laura A. Wheelock.

In this city, 19th inst, at the Clinton House, by Rev. E. Noble, Mr. A. D. Shaw, of Cosumnes river, to Miss Anna Werner, of San Francisco.

In this city, on the 24th inst, by Rev. Frederick Buel, Mr. Benjamin Keiser, of Mameluke Hill, to Miss Lucinda Lane, of this city.

On the 24th inst, at the Presbyterian Church in Benicia, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr. William H. Chevers to Miss Helena Kimball, both of that place.

In San Jose, on the 19th inst, S. A. Clark to Miss Abigail K. McKee, of Cromwell, Conn.

On the 19th inst, by Mr. Harmon, at the House of Mr. Turner, Bald Rock Ranch, Tuolumne Co., Mr. D. W. Herron to Miss M. K. Turner.

In Stockton, on the 20th inst, by B. G. Weir, Mr. Caleb Ward to Miss Agnes Scott.

In Sacramento, on the 19th inst, by Rev. Mr. Wheeler, John M. Algio to Miss Amy Vostal, of Bear River.

DIED.

In this city, on the 24th inst, Jacob Mason, a 3 years' resident here.

In this city, 23d inst, Mr. Hoyt Freeman, formerly of Hartford, Conn., aged 47.

In Sacramento, 17th inst, Lucy Ann Drummond, wife of John Drummond, late of New York, and daughter of the late Edward Fay, of Albany, N. Y. aged 31.

In Curtisville, 16th inst, of pulmonary consumption, Capt. John Jack, formerly of Pittsburg, Pa., but for the last five years a resident of Tuolumne county.

Drowned, on Friday Jan. 13th, in Sonoma county, at the Ranch of his father, Sacramento Nagle, aged about 4 years, son of Mr. George D. Nagle, formerly from St. Louis, Mo. Deceased was the first child born in Sacramento of the immigration of 1849.

Died in this city, on Monday last the 23rd inst., MR. HOYT FREEMAN, aged 47 years. The death of such a man should not pass unnoticed. It is one of those which may be regarded as real losses to the community. He had been for nearly three years a resident in this city. His circle of acquaintance was large and his sphere of influence still larger. Although characterised in an uncommon degree by mildness and modesty, no one could be brought in any manner near him without feeling a power in his example and his words to move them. That example was one of stern integrity, but of steady and considerate generosity. By profession and in reality he was a Christian in the true sense of that term. He was a member of the North Congregational Church, Hartford, Conn. He left no family of his own, but a circle of much loved Brothers and Sisters, and also an unusually large number of friends, both here and in the East, who will long mourn his unexpected departure. P.

On the 16th inst., aged nine months, Herbert Ion, son of Carolan and Margaret Mathers, of San Jose.

Lovely child! now thy suffering and sorrow are o'er.
And sickness and pain shall afflict thee no more;
Thy soul from this sorrowful region has fled.
And thy body lies sleeping the sleep of the dead!
Yet gloomy and sad was the moment of dying,
When parents and friends were in agony sighing,
And thy struggling spirit from lovers was hieing.

Now quenched is the light of that radiant eye,
That rivaled the beautiful tints of the sky;
And hushed is that voice in a silence so still
It sends to my bosom a saddening thrill;
The bloom on that cheek into wanness has faded,
For death, the destroyer, thy life has invaded,
And grief's deepest anguish our heart has pervaded.

Happy child! from this sorrowful world to remove,
And dwell with the holy and blessed above!
The shadows of time are all vanished away,
And left thee to bask in eternity's ray;
A morning in splendor around thee is breaking,
Thine eyes to its glories enraptured are waking,
Of bliss, never ending, thy soul is partaking.

San Jose. J. M.

MARKET.

We regret to be obliged to announce the failure of Messrs. Ogden & Haynes, of this city. Mr. Ogden retired from the Concern about *two months* since and returned to the Atlantic States—having sold out his interest to his partner, Thomas J. Haynes, who *alone* carried on the business of the House, though *retained* the firm's name. Mr Haynes has applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Law. His liabilities are said to amount to about *Two Hundred Thousand Dollars*. They had been in months past, largely interested in running a line of Ships to China, and also did considerable amount of business in the way of purchasing for officers in the Army.

To this we may add the failure of Mr. E. P. Seymour, in the Wooden Ware and Basket trade. His property having been attached, his liabilities will not exceed *Thirty Thousand Dollars*.

Charles H. West, an extensive dealer in Stocks, has by the extreme stringency in the Money Market been forced to make an assignment of all his effects.

The failure of Messrs. Otis & Farnum was announced officially in the advertising columns of the *Times and Transcript* of the 16th January,—they having made an assignment of their effects, and applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Act of this State. These gentlemen have long been extensively engaged in the FLOUR and GRAIN business, and it is said that their losses on BARLEY have been *heavy*, and that their Merchandise and Real Estate is mortgaged to near its value. Their debts, it is said, amount to about *Two Hundred and Eight Thousand Dollars*.

At public auction, on the 18th inst. 70,000 lbs Green Java Coffee in 26lb mats, sold at 12½c per pound. This is the same lot purchased by a speculator *one month since* at 24c. The stock of Coffee here is *large*. At same time, there was sold about 55,000 lbs *Rio Coffee*, belonging to same parties, in lots at 12½@12¾ per lb, exhibiting a decline of about twenty cents per lb in thirty days.

At auction, same day—Adamantine Candles sold at 24c; China Lard, 9c; No. 1 China Sugar, 7¼ ; Imperial Tea 35c; Gunpowder Tea, 42c ; Mess Beef, $13 per bbl.

POTATOES.—The market is firmer, and there is a much better disposition to buy, particularly for seed purposes, the recent cold weather having depressed the early grass. Sales to-day have been to a fair extent, at $1 per sack, for feed potatoes, and 1½c per lb for good. The late cold weather has had a blighting effect upon the potatoes throughout the country, and from the accounts which reach us we infer that large quantities have been lost—to the extent, probably, of 50,000 sacks. Should the losses be as great as at present apprehended, the market must ere long advance, as the supply, though large on the 1st inst., would prove greatly inadequate to the future demand. In connection with these circumstances, we may mention, that from the Pajaro section, no new consignments are likely to be made for some time.

We clip the following from Johnson's *Prices Current*:

DRY GOODS.—The market is completely glutted with all descriptions, and the demand limited almost altogether to the supply of local wants. Rates, in many instances, do not pay more than the original cost.

The stock of Sheeting is estimated at about 1,550 bales. Prices at the close show a somewhat greater firmness than at our last report; sales 250 bales at 9c, 25 do at 9½c and a small lot at the close at 9c. We estimate the stock of Drills at about 4,500 bales, equal certainly to the demand which may be expected for many months to come. We learn that recently shipments of Dry Goods, into which Drills have largely entered, have been made to the stock.—It is in few hands, however, and the principal holders are firm at about 8c; some few outside lots are offering at 7½c without, as far as we can learn, meeting with purchasers.—Bleached Goods of low grades are in good supply; 25 cases 4-4 sold at home cost. Finer qualities are in moderate request, at about 10 per cent. advance on invoice. Cotton Ducks show no animation; invoices of Nos. 1 to 4 are inquired for, but do not save importers; for higher numbers there is no sale. The stock in market is estimated as equal to twelve months' supply. A few well selected invoices of Madder Prints have been sold at 11½@12c; common styles are dull at home cost. Good styles of De Laines, Hamiltons and similar, are dull at 12½ per cent advance on original cost. Cashmeres about the same, with but little demand. English stuff goods are in heavy supply, and realize a loss on New York cost. White Goods, Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss and check Muslins, are in ample supply, and pay about 10 per cent advance on invoice. Low priced Table Linen, Towelling, and Diapers meet with but limited demand at invoice cost and 10 per cent advance. High cost goods not wanted, and selling at a discount. Of Sheeting Linens, Barnsby, and Irish, we note last sales at less than cost and charges. Shirting Linens, demi pieces, medium qualities, are in moderate demand. Heavy colored Blankets meet with good sale at about 15 per cent on invoice cost. Light styles do not bring invoice price. White, low grades are in excessive supply, and are a complete drug in the market; they cannot command home cost. Lancaster Quilts realize about original cost; stock heavy, sales trifling. The stock of Cotton Hosiery in market is very much in excess of present demand, 400 doz sold at 10 per cent discount on invoice cost. Woolen Hosiery are in moderate request.—Small sales of colored Cashmere, and grey mixed, have been made at 15 to 20 per cent advance on invoice. Good country knit half Hose are wanted, and readily command quoted rates. Common descriptions are in large supply, with but few sales, and those of an unimportant character.

FISH.—Imports from January 1 to January 13:—Cod, drums, 5; boxes, 202; half do 20. Mackerel, half barrels, 815; quarter do 145; Kits, 252.

The market for cod is very much depressed, the stock being enormous and demand but moderate. A great portion of that on hand, however, is of very inferior quality, while some is hardly marketable. A good sound article commands from five to six cents. Recent arrivals our market has been better supplied with mackerel, and our quotations show a slight falling off in rates. Last sales of No. 1 mackerel in hlf bbls at $19 50; qr do at $8 50; good quality No. 2, in hlf bbls is worth about $9 50.

TEAS.—Imports from Jan. 1 to Jan. 13, 192,367 lbs. The above receipts are mostly of Green Teas; the lots of Black taken during the fortnight preceding the 1st of January have mostly been shipped to the South American coast. No transactions of importance have transpired since our last issue. Last sales one hundred cases Imperial in 2lb canisters at 47½c; eighty do Gunpowder at 50c; one hundred and twenty small boxes Young Hyson at 38c. A considerable sale of Imitation Tea was made at auction, at 24@4c.

TOBACCO.—Imports from January 1 to January 13; cases, 38; boxes, 200; barrels, 23; kegs, 15; packages, 175. The market continues very much depressed, the stock of all descriptions being equal to a full year's supply. The stock of manufactured is estimated in the Tobacco Circular of Messrs. Annan, Talmage & Co., a paper which has been compiled with great care as follows:

	Cases.	Pounds.
On hand,		901,330
To arrive, (shipped to Nov 1	2,406	275,263
Consumption per month	1,000	110,000

Of the above they estimate Thomas' brands as follows: on hand—Diadem, 169,500 lbs; Grape, 136,000; Nectar, 91,430; Virgin, 21,835; El Dorado, 28,250; Olive, 10,953. To arrive—Diadem, 58,248 lbs; Grape, 100,850; El Dorado, 10,763. Our quotations will be found strictly correct. Considerable parcels have changed hands during the fortnight; taken, as we learn, principally on Eastern account, on private terms.

LUMBER.—We note sales of about one hundred thousand feet Y. P. flooring, at fifty five and sixty dollars; forty three thousand laths and twenty thousand shingles at eight dolls. Some small parcels domestic boards and plank have changed hands at forty and forty-five dollars cash. For piles and square timber there is a good demand, at slightly advanced rates. Sales of the latter at fifty dollars.

METALS.—Transactions generally have been unimportant, and in Iron rather lower rates have been submitted to. We note a sale of an invoice of Boiler Plate (26,000 lbs) Banel's best, ¼ to 5-16, at 5c; another of 32,000 lbs changed hands at same figure; 53,000 lbs Glendon Bar sold at 4c; 55,000 lbs English refined do at 3½.

CORNMEAL.—Hlf bbls Tatnall's & Price's, at $3.50@3.62½; 100 bbls at $5.50 per bbl.

FLOUR.—Gallego & Haxall, $11@12 per bbl. Domestic Flour, $12. Chili $11. Gallego Flour, ex ship, has been sold at $10 per bbl.

BARLEY.—2c lb. California, 2½c lb.
OATS.—4c@3½c lb. Eastern, 2c.
WHEAT.—4c@5c. Seed wheat 6c.
HAY.—$45 per ton; market firm.
HOPS.—20c@25c per lb.
PORK.—Clear $21—Mess $16 per bbl—market very dull.
HAMS.—14c—50,000 lbs sold at 11c.
CHEESE.—2½c@25c.
LARD.—In tins 14c—Kegs 13c.
BUTTER.—A strictly prime article of Goshen 30c—fair to good 25c—ordinary 12½c@15c.
RICE.—Carolina 8c lb. China 6½ lb—Large sales.
SUGARS.—Crushed 13cc. No. 1 China 10c—Sandwich Islands, 7½ lb.
SYRUP.—Stuart's and East Boston 80c.
GUNNY BAGS 15c. Matches $1.12½c per gross.
SHOT.—$2½ per bag. 1000 bags at $2.
SALÆRATUS.—15@18c lb.
DRIED APPLES.—8c lb.
DRIED PEACHES.—(Chile) 18c lb.
SOAP.—Excelsior 10c. Hills & Colgates 10c lb.
STARCH.—10c@11c lb.
MACKEREL.—½ brls. $9@$10.
BRICKS.—$20@$30.
LIME.—$5 per bbl.
CEMENT.—$4 per bbl. Rosendale $3.25.
HONEY—12½c per lb.
OAK—HICKORY—AND ASH LUMBER plank is in LARGE supply from the Eastern States. Retail $100@125. 50,000 ft sold at $80 per M.
HARDWARE.—In large supply—and prices rule low—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS selling at about Eastern cost and charges. PLOWS $20@$25 each.
AMES.—L. H. R. P. SHOVELS $15 per doz.
ROWLANDS.—do do $10@$12 per doz.
NAILS.—$5@$5½ per keg—stock very heavy—sales at auction 3½c@4c.
COLLINS HARTFORD AXES.—$15 per doz.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—500 gallons in tins, at $1.25.—About 8000 gallons to arrive sold all round at 1.50c per gall.
OIL.—Crude Polar 60c@70c per gall.
EGGS.—Fresh $1 per doz. BOSTON EGGS 50c per doz.
RAISINS—Layer are jobbing at $7, and Bunch at $6 per box. The supply is light.
CHOCOLATE.—Spanish is jobbing at 27@30c lb.
SARDINES.—$5 per doz.
COAL.—380 tons Cardiff Lump Coal sold at $25; 700 do. fm storeship, at $26. Anthracite, $37.
BEANS—Old crop Bayos sold at 7½c. New crop, 9c@10c.
BOOTS AND SHOES—Of the best and most desirable styles selling at cost and charges—other styles 15 @ 25 per cent less than Eastern cost.
COFFEE.—Jobbing sales, 16c per lb.
CLOTHING.—Transactions of the fortnight have been generally limited in their character; 250 doz. white woolen Undershirts, superior, sold at $10; 200 do fine grey merino do and Drawers, at $10 50.

RICE.—Some 70 tons inferior have been shipped to France recently. A few large lots have changed hands, on speculation. Attention has been turned to this article by the vast consumption caused by our Chinese population and the short supply of good rice; this, by estimation not exceeding two million lbs, and nine millions lbs poor, with 2d and 3d qualities of inferior.

As no shipments are expected to any great extent from China, and the shipments from Batavia and other ports must be limited, by reason of heavy orders to fill for Europe, a rise in this article may be expected. China No 1, 7@7½; No 2, 6½.

A large sale of goods to a jobber, consisting of—Clear Pork, $19 per bbl; Mess do, $15; June Butter, 24c per lb; Grape Tobacco, 29c.

HARDWARE.—We have to record the sale of an invoice of assorted shelf Hardware at a discount on home cost of 10 per cent.

LUMBER.—A lot of Red Wood Lumber Plank and Board sold at $16 per M.

PROCLAMATION EXTRAORDINARY!

Woman's Rights
VINDICATED AND MAINTAINED!!!

WHEREAS, from the creation of the world, it was designed by the "Great First Cause" that

Woman's Rights and Privileges

should be coequal to Man's; and whereas, she has been treated by many men in all ages as an inferior being to themselves. Now, therefore, be it known, that I, M. L. WINN, of

Winn's Fountain Head and Branch,

having expended large sums of money at the FOUNTAIN HEAD for the gratification of the appetites of Gentlemen, do recommend that Woman be hereafter allowed and provided with the facilities to enjoy all the privileges for which she was by Providence designed; and for this purpose I do hereby proclaim, that my

BRANCH,

Corner Montgomery and Washington Streets,

shall be conducted with a view exclusively to the

Enjoyment and Comfort of Ladies,

and such Gentlemen as know and appreciate their worth. At the earnest solicitation of many Ladies and Gentlemen, and agreeable to my promise some months since to enlarge the BRANCH so as to accommodate the fast increasing patronage, I shall in a few days, add **Two Spacious Stores** on Montgomery street to the Original Branch, making the

MOST EXTENSIVE ICE CREAM

Refreshmnet Establishments in California.

The day of opening will be duly announced through the medium of the Daily Press, so that all may witness what has been accomplished for the accommodation and comfort of "**God's Last Best Gift to Man.**" In the meantime, lots of fun and jollification may be enjoyed in reading the mottoes and feasting upon the luxuries to be found daily at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,

78 *and* 80 *Long Wharf and Branch, Corner Washington and Montgomery Streets,*

where EVERY THING FOR THE HOLIDAYS may be found, from a Sugar Whistle to a Bride's Cake of half a ton.

M. L. WINN, Proprietor.

jan 20-tf

MINERS' EXCHANGE AND SAVINGS BANK, AND SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE,

ARMORY HALL, SAN FRANCISCO,

Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets.

DR. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.

ALL Moneys left at this Banking House will bear an interest of one and a half per cent. per month, redeemable at pleasure.

Gold Dust left to be assayed at this office, will be returned within twenty-four hours, and the very best price paid for it when offered for sale.

Gold Dust received on Special Deposit free of charge, and rich Quartz Specimens purchased, or valued gratis, and every attention paid to the *Assaying* or testing of all kinds of *Ores*.

Gold Dust Received for Coinage, or Remittance Bills of Exchange drawn on the East, at sight or on time.

jan 6-tf

"LARGE SALES—SMALL PROFITS!"

FLOOD & CO.,

(Formerly D. M. WEBSTER.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, Caps, & Gents' Furnishing Goods generally,

No. 123 Washington Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

jan 20-tf

EDUCATION FOR BOYS.

THE SPRING SESSION of Rev. C. M. Blake's Collegiate Institute, at Benicia, California, will commence on Monday, January 2, 1854, and continue 22 weeks. Early application should be made to the Principal, as few vacancies remain to be filled. nov24 tf

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN having in view the Ministry, and well qualified to teach Vocal and Instrumental music may hear of an eligible situation by addressing Rev. C. M. Blake, Collegiate Institute, Benicia, California.

A member of the Presbyterian or Congregational Church preferred. nov24-tf

CARSWELL HOUSE.

MRS. CARSWELL respectfully informs her friends and the public generally, that she is prepared to accommodate **Boarders** at her **new and commodious fire-proof House**, on Sansome street, opposite the "Bassette."

San Francisco, Dec. 23, 1853. tf

Miscellaneous Business Cards

D. S. SMITH,
DEALER IN
HAY, GRAIN AND FEED
OF ALL KINDS,
No. 144 SANSOME STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO. jan 27 tf

DRS. PEARSON & CRANE,
DENTISTS.

Having removed to their new suit of rooms, 193 Clay st. private entrance first door below Kearny.

Being prepared to manufacture block teeth, we invite those requiring artificial ones to give us a call, and all others wishing dental operations WELL performed, and willing to pay a liberal fee.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jy13m

DOCTORS TRIPLER & HEWIT,
C. S. TRIPLER, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army;
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
OFFICE IN ARMORY HALL
corner of Montgomery and Sacramento streets.
dec16-tf

H. AUSTIN. L. M. DORWIN.

DRS. AUSTIN & DORWIN,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL
DENTISTS.
Office—172 Washington street, (over Atwill's Music Store,) San Francisco. apl8tf

BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
Washington street, third door above Dupont, San Francisco.
Feb. 13. a20

DR. N. THURSTON'S
Office at Hillman's Temperance House.
Davis Street, No. 80—Room No. 20.
Aug. 12. San Francisco.

R. COLE. C. G. FINNEY.

COLE & FINNEY,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
J14tf Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, San Francisco.

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
dec16. Over the new Post Office, San Francisco. tf

DENTISTRY.
DR. GALEN BURDELL
continues to operate on the TEETH, at his old stand, 205 Clay street, opposite the Plaza.
oc21-3m

CHARLES W. BRINK, M. D.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
(Late Demonstrator of Anatomy in Philadelphia.)
Northeast corner of Washington and Stockton streets, San Francisco.

Office Hours—From 9 to 10 o'clock, A. M.; and from 1 to 4, P. M.

oc21 tf

JAS. B. ROBERTS. W. C. MCNISH.

JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 111 Battery street, next door to corner of Merchant st
de3 In Crosby & Dibble's Brick Building. tf

ALLEN & BLOOMER,
(LATE BUCKLEY & BLOOMER.)
HOUSE, SHIP, STEAMBOAT AND SIGN PAINTING,
142 CLAY STREET, OPPOSITE LEIDESDORFF.
Gilding, Graining, Glazing and Marbling done to order. Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. for sale. au26 3m

W. A. & C. PALMER,
DEALERS IN EASTERN LUMBER,
oc21-tf Junction of California and Market streets.

JOHN J. CUSHING, M. D.,
PRACTITIONER OF HOMŒPATHY,
CALIFORNIA EXCHANGE.
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets, (up stairs,)
SAN FRANCISCO.
Office hours, from 8 to 10 A. M., and 4 to 6 P. M.
dec16 3m

MRS. E. J. HALL, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHESS.

SUCCESS WARRANTED in the cure of diseases peculiar to woman. Mrs. H. has had much experience in the treatment of diseases incident to children.

Residence, PORTSMOUTH HOUSE, Plaza, Clay street.
sept12—tf

COCHITUATE BATHS.
57 Sansome Street.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
oc21-3m **MASON & McCOMBE.**

CHARLES CAMPBELL. W. B. HANSBROUGH.

CAMPBELL & HANSBROUGH,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 28 Clay Street Wharf. Commercial Row.
San Francisco.
sept9 Cash Advances made on Consignments 3m

FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Cor. of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf,
aug20tf San Francisco, California.

Dealers in Books, Stationery, &c.

GEO. W. MURRAY & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Blank Books, Law, Counting House and Fancy Stationery,
Brief, Cap, Letter, Note, Tissue, Blotting & Envelope Paper,
LAW, STANDARD, SCHOOL AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS;
Letter, Seal and Eylet Presses, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.
NO. 160 MONTGOMERY STREET.
First door south of main entrance to Montgomery Block,
SAN FRANCISCO.
jan 13-1m

CHINESE AND ENGLISH BOOKS.

A FEW valuable Chinese and English Books, just received by Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, and for sale at the Bookstore of **LeCount & Strong.** They will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any ordering soon, at the following prices:

Chinese and English Dictionary	$8 00
Easy Lessons in Chinese	5 00
Phrases in Chinese and English	1 00
Full Map of China on Rollers	3 00
Full map of China, pocket form	2 50
Treaty of Peace with U. S. in both languages	1 50
Commercial Guide	4 00
Full set Chinese Repository, 20 vols	80 00

The last is invaluable for authentic information on all subjects connected with China. jan6-tf

PIONEER BOOKSTORE.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
168 Montgomery Street.

HAVE just received per recent arrivals a large and select stock of Standard, School, and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery and Fancy Articles, comprising the most complete and varied assortment in the State, consisting in part of—

SCHOOL BOOKS

Spellers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Town's, Webster's.
Readers—Sanders', McGuffey's, Parker's, Porter's, Town's, Swan's.
Grammars—Murray's, Weld's, Kirkham's, Smith's, Brown's, Greene's, Clark's, and Jaudon's.
Arithmetics—Emerson's series, Colburn's, Adams', Ray's, Thomson's, Davies' series, Pike's, Smith's, Davies' Calculus, Legendre, Bourdon, Algebra, Shades and Shadows, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Hackley's Algebra, &c. &c.
Geographies, Atlases, &c—Mitchell's series, Smith's, Olney's, Morse's, Parley's, Woodbridge's, Mitchell's Ancient Atlas, Mitchell's Universal Atlas, Johnston's National Atlas and General Geography, (Edinburgh edition;) Morse's North American Atlas, &c. &c.
History—Willard's series, Willson's, Frost's, Parley's, Pinnock's series, Grimshaw's do.
Chemistry—Comstock's, Turner's, Gray's, Reid and Bain's Youman.
Philosophy—Parker's series, Comstock's, Johnson's, Ap's, &c.
Physiology—Fowler's, Jarvis', Cutter's, &c.
Botany—Mrs. Lincoln's, Botany for beginners, &c.
Astronomy—Gray's, Mattison's Geog. of the Heavens, &c.
Speakers—Sargent's Standard, Northend's, Zachos', Lovell's U. S., Little American Speaker, &c.
Dictionaries—Webster's series, Walker's, Cobb's Walker's, Worcester's, Johnson's, Miniature Lexicons, &c.
Copy Books—Fulton and Eastman's, New York, Jones', Jewett's, Foster's, &c.
Book-Keeping—Crittenden's, Fulton and Eastman's, Jones', Marsh's, Duff's, McGregor's, Harris's, Colt's Ross', and Hartshorn's.
Slates—Fine English and German, common, Log, and Porcelain.

STATIONERY.

Paper—6000 reams Letter, Cap, Note, Bill and Account, all kinds; Wrapping, such as Shoe, Manila, and Hardware Papers; Envelope Paper, Gold Bank and common; Drawing Paper; Whatman's, all sizes, Roll paper for Architect and Surveyors' use; Bristol board, &c., Tissue, Gold, Silver, Glazed and Marbled perforated Board; Embossed and Crayon Paper.
Envelopes—800 M super wove and laid buff, blue laid and wove, white, adhesive, all sizes.
Blank Books—20,000 quires—full and half-bound, all sizes and bindings—a splendid assortment.
Ink—200 doz—Arnold's, Maynard & Noyes', Stephens', Edwards', Mordan's, Leiber's, &c.; 100 gross small Inks, in gross boxes.
Pens—Bagley's, and Marvin & Hitchcock's Gold Pens for bankers' use; do. do. Commercial, Gillott's Steel Pens, Albata, Eagle, Haskin's; Quills, Waters, Rulers, Letter Stamps, Printers' Cards, fancy and motto Wafers; Faber's Pencils, Penholders, Inkstands, tin Cash Boxes, Pen Racks, Letter Clips, Copying Presses, Notarial Presses, Seal Presses, Letter Books, &c.

STANDARD AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Our Standard and Miscellaneous Stock embraces the Works of Irving, Cooper, Bancroft, Prescott, Macauley, Gibbons, Hume, Hildreth, Frost, Lossing, Dickens, Bryant, Thackery, &c., &c.; Elegant Gift Books, Bibles, Hymn Books, &c., &c.

CLASSICS.

Anthon's series, Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Smith's and Lempriere's, Andrews' Latin and English Dictionary; Latin, Greek and Hebrew Bibles, &c., &c.

Law, Medical and Theological Works.

A large assortment; Bush's and Barnes' Notes; Clark's Commentary, &c.

By clippers to arrive we shall be constantly making additions to our already extensive stock, and can offer superior inducements to the city and country trade, teachers and others, to purchase of our house.

PIONEER BOOKSTORE,
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
oc 21 168 Montgomery street.

MASONIC HALL.

BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, AUCTION AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.

MONTGOMERY ST., Nos. 110 and 112, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Subscriber has taken the splendid building above named, and fitted it up with neatness and elegance for the display and sale of Books, Paper, Stationery; German, American, English, French, China and Japanese Fancy Goods; Paintings, Engravings, ladies and gentlemen's Toilet Articles, &c., &c., and is now daily opening large and admirably selected invoices, which he offers to their friends and the public, wholesale and retail, at prices unprecedentedly low for California.

One of the members of the firm, on a recent visit to all the Atlantic cities, has made arrangements for the constant supply of all articles in their line of business, and invoices are expected not only by every clipper ship that may arrive, but by every semi-monthly steamer.

Among the goods already in the store, will be found—American, English, German, French and Spanish miscellaneous books;
Law, Medical and School Books;
Blank Books of every style, size, quality and description;
Hotel, Bill, Receipt, Letter, Copying, Invoice, Log and Time books;
Legal and other Blanks, in great variety;
Maps, Paintings, Engravings, &c.;
Cap, Letter, Note, Bath, Commercial and Packet Post Papers—English, French, German and American;
Tissue, Blotting, Envelop, Bank Note, Drawing and Packing Papers;
Bristol, Bonnet, Card and Pasteboard;
Legal, Letter and Note Envelops, plain and embossed and lace, of all sizes, colors and qualities;
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Port Folios;
Porte Monnaies, Card Cases, Snuff Boxes;
Cigar Cases, Papetries, &c.;
Tooth, Nail, Hair, Clothes, Shoe, Hat and other Brushes of the finest qualities;
Fine Cutlery of every description;
Perfumes, Soaps, Extracts, Colognes, &c.;
Blue, Green, Red and Black Writing Inks and Fluids, of all the popular manufacturers;
Gold, Silver and Steel Pens, of the best manufacturers
Indelible, Copying and Printing Inks;
Children's Toys, a great variety;
Inkstands of every possible description—the most elegant variety ever opened—with a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention.

They have also made arrangements to execute, in the best possible manner, Lithography, Steel and Wood Engraving, and Book Binding, on terms the most reasonable.

Connected with their establishment is a comfortably furnished store for Auction and Commission purposes, where they intend holding public sales, both day and evening, several times in every week.

Being determined to spare neither time, labor nor expense, in affording the most ample satisfaction to their patrons they respectfully solicit a continuance of the favors of their old friends, and an increased share of the public patronage.

sept9 tf B. F. BUTLER.

LECOUNT & STRONG,
NO. 109 MONTGOMERY STREET.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Messrs L & S's wholesale department is equal in extent and variety to any House in the Eastern Cities and affords particular advantages to the trade both city and county, to select in quantity and style to suit, at a small advance on New York prices.

Book binding and Lithographing done equal to any establishment in the United States. je24

PICTURE GALLERY AND MUSIC ROOMS.

MARVIN & HITCHCOCK, 168 Montgomery street, have just opened their new Picture Gallery and Music Rooms, and invite the attention of purchasers and others to their splendid assortment of Oil Paintings, Engravings, and colored Prints, now on exhibition; also, to their fine toned Pianos, from the celebrated manufacture of Collard & Collard, London; Fischer, Lemuel Gilbert, Woodward and Brown's, &c.

A fine invoice of church and parlor Melodeons; Accordeons and Flutinas; just arrived.

Flutes, Violins, Guitars, Fifes, Drums, Clarionets, Flageolets, Banjos; Guitar, Violin, Bass and Harp Strings, all kinds.

Music Books—Boston Academy, Carmina Sacra, Southern Harp, Mendelssohn's, Root and Sweetser's, Missouri Harmony, Dulcimer, Odeon, Cantica Laudis, &c., &c.; Instruction Books all kinds. oc21

GEORGE J. BROOKS,

PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.

Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

LORD & WEBB,
STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
132 Sansome Street, between Washington and Clay.
Sept. 2 tf San Francisco.

EXCELSIOR PRINTING OFFICE.

WHITTON, TOWNE & CO.
HAVE REMOVED TO
No. 151 Clay Street, near Montgomery St.
WHERE THEY EXECUTE ALL KINDS OF
PLAIN AND FANCY PRINTING,
SUCH AS

Books,	Blanks,
Catalogues,	Policies,
Pamphlets,	Hat Tips,
Shop Bills,	Bill Heads,
Circulars,	Programmes,
Manifests,	Business Cards,
Ball Tickets,	Bills of Fare,
Ball Cards,	Bills of Exchange,
Invitations,	Blank Receipts,
Headings,	Shipping Articles,
Bank Notes,	Prices Currents,
Certificates,	Auction Bills,
Checks,	Billets, &c.

In the Best Manner and at the lowest Cash Prices.

We have on hand a large variety of "VIGNETTES," for printing BANK CHECKS, CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, &c., engraved expressly to our order in the Atlantic States. Our Office is supplied with the choicest kinds of ORNAMENTAL TYPE and BORDERS, selected with care from the principal Foundries in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, to which frequent additions of new styles are being made.

For Printing in BRONZES and COLORED INKS our facilities are unsurpassed by any other establishment in the State. Those wishing any kind of Printing are invited to call and examine specimens. is tf

GARDENER WANTED.

A PERSON of good habits, and thoroughly acquainted with the business of Gardening, is wanted to go to a village in Calaveras county. Good wages with board are promised to one coming well recommended.

Apply at the *Pacific* office. dec16 1m

Commission Merchants.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRICK WAREHOUSE
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.

GRAPE VINES FROM CROTON POINT.

1000 Isabella Grape Vines.
500 Catawba Grape Vines.

The above received direct from Dr. UNDERHILL'S VINEYARD, *Croton Point*, New York.

The Vines are all three years old.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec 23 1853 1m corner Clay st., up stairs.

MOSS ROSE BUSHES—CAMELIA JAPONICAS.

100 Moss Rose Bushes—9 varieties.
50 Remontant Rose Bushes—10 varieties.
50 Camelia Japonicas—three years old—20 varieties will flower this season.

The above from FLUSHING GARDENS, L. I.

For sale by COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec 23 1853-1m corner Clay, office up stairs.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MOWERS, Reapers, Hay Presses, Threshers, Separators and Cleaners, Fanning Mills, Churns, Ox Yokes, Ox Bows, Hay Rakes on wheels, Flour Sieves, Transportation Wagons, Harness, Grindstones and Frames.
Hemp Seed—1000 lbs superior.
Buckwheat for seed—25,000 lbs superior.
Osage Orange Seed—1000 lbs choice and fresh.
Marrowfat Peas—Early Charlton Peas.
Water Melon Seed—Mountain Sweet.
Hops—First sort.
Baskets—4, 3, 2 and 1 bushel each.
Market Baskets, Clothes Baskets.
Sausage Cutters and **Stuffers.**
Sugar Mills.
Straw Cutters.
Rice and Coffee Huller and **Cleaner.**
Ox Carts.

For sale by
COIT & BEALS,
94 Battery street,
dec. 9, 1853. 3m Up stairs corner of Clay st.

ITALIAN MARBLE, GRANITE AND FREE STONE
WAREHOUSE,
NO. 94 BATTERY STREET.

OBELISKS, Monuments, Head Stones, Imposing Stones, Table Tops, Restaurant Tops, Centre Tables—the largest and best assortment in the city.

Italian Marble Mantels, of various patterns.
Richly Carved Statuary **Marble Mantels.**
All kinds of **Lettering** done to order.
Quincy Granite, Connecticut Free Stone.
Some choice patterns of Moulded Architectural **Lintels**, Red Free Stone, etc.

For sale by
COIT & BEALS,
dec 9, 1853. 3m 94 Battery street, corner Clay.

FRUIT TREES, VINES & SHRUBBERY.

CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA! Having seen the great attraction of the Horticultural Fair and the splendid Oregon Apples, sold in San Francisco for one and two dollars a piece, you KNOW that Oregon Fruits and Fruit Trees are NO HUMBUG! Many of the Trees and Vines that we sold last winter have PRODUCED fruit this season, and all have given satisfaction; for the truth of which we refer to our patrons: Rev. O. C. Wheeler, Rev. Isaac Owen, Hon. J. P. Lease, Gen'l J. A. Sutter, Maj. W. J. Jacks, Napa City; Hon. C. P. Hester, O. E. Crosby, W. W. McCoy, E. L. Beard and S. Franklin, San Jose Valley; Messrs. Johnston & McCabe, B. R. Buckelew, Mr. Weaver, of Stockton; and J. W. Robinson, of San Diego.

Farmers, Gardeners and Ranch Owners! Are your grounds in readiness? The earlier you plant the better. It affords us pleasure to inform you that we have opened in the basement of the **Commercial Advertiser Buildings**, on Montgomery street, between Merchant and Clay streets, the finest lot of choice

FRUIT TREES

of every variety and kind ever offered in this market, as also

VINES, PLANTS AND SHRUBS,

both useful and ornamental, of every variety—a full assortment of which will be kept complete by semi-monthly arrivals from Oregon up to April 1854. Our prices will be reasonable, and all that we offer to the public will be warranted alive and true to the label. Also, all kinds of

GARDEN SEEDS

for sale. We will also warrant that our Trees can be carried to any part of this coast or to any of the Islands with success.

Orders solicited, to which prompt attention will be given. Purchasers will please call and examine the above place.

dec23 3m A. H. & A. MYERS.

HORNER'S PREMIUM FLOUR

Premium Domestic Flour.

San Francisco, Nov. 25, 1853.

MESSRS. WARREN & SONS—Gentlemen: Agreeably to your request, the Committee on Flour assembled at Coit & Beals to investigate the eight samples of California-made Flour exhibited at your Agricultural Fair, in competition for the award of a Fifty Dollar Cup. The Committee of three were all old New York flour merchants, and have given each of the samples submitted to us their full share of attention. We would premise that three of the samples were inferior in quality, two defective in color, and, for the credit of the mills, should never have been sent to the Fair, evidently having been made of unsound and inferior wheat; one sample badly bolted; five samples were all of choice quality and deserving of special commendation, and each worthy of the brand of "Extra Family Flour." The Committee reduced, by careful comparisons and tests, the five samples marked A, C, E, F, G, down to three, C, E, F, and after comparing them for half an hour, finally decided to mix up the three samples into dough, which test reduced us to two samples, E. and F.; and though unanimous in our judgment that E. was in all respects the best Floar, and accordingly decided that all that was the premium sample and fully entitled to the award of the silver cup, we feel convinced that both of these were worthy of special merit. After declaring the award we proceeded to open the key to the initials, and find that "Horner's Mills," of Union City, was represented by "E"; that the "Benecia Mills," J. F. Houghton, agent, was "F."; and that "C" represented the "Washington Mills," W. Van Court, of San Francisco; that "G," represented the "Happy Valley Mills," Fitch & Co.; and last, though not least, "A" represented the "San Joaquin Steam Mills," Calvin Paige & Co., proprietors. Since making our award, we have called in a fourth New York flour dealer, to whom the eight samples were submitted, and we are happy to say that the gentleman, without hesitation, threw out the three inferior samples as unworthy a place for the Exhibition, and of the remaining five samples his opinion in all respects corresponded with our own, which to himself was a surprise, though to the Committee a very satisfactory test that we had decided righteously. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. CHANNING BEALS,
Chairman of the Committee,
E. J. PEASE,
WM. S. ALTON.

The subscribers are receiving about ONE HUNDRED BARRELS of the PREMIUM FLOUR daily, which they offer for sale at their DEPOT, on BROADWAY WHARF, corner of Davis Street. [dec23 tf] HORNER & CO.

Furniture Dealers.

$50,000
WORTH OF
FURNITURE!
NOW OPENING AT
HOWES & CO.,
180 *Montgomery Street.*

BEING that large and desirable stock of Furniture shipped to Mendalls, Silver & Co., of this city, which we have purchased of the original shippers, at

Fifty per Cent. Less than Cost.

Consequently we are now prepared to offer at wholesale or retail, to dealers, families, hotel keepers and others, our immense stock at the lowest rates for cash. The above stock comprises in part the following articles.

Parlor Sets, in blue, green, and crimson Plush, also in brocatelle;
200 Sofas, in Mahogany and Black Walnut, of every description, from $30 upwards;
200 Bureaus, Marble tops and plain, from $25 upwards;
50 Chamber Sets, painted, from $60 upwards;
Wardrobes, Mahogany and painted, from $16 upwards;
Secretaries and Bachelors' Desks, from $35 upwards;
Tables, Centre and Card, Marble and Mahogany tops, from $10 upwards; Dining, re ing, toilet, &c., from $2.50 upwards;
Chairs, Parlor, from $5 each, upwards;
Rockers, Mahogany and black walnut, cane and wood seat;
100 dozen Baltimore cane chairs;
100 doz Baltimore wood chairs;
590 doz all other styles of chairs;
Mattresses, Hair, moss, felt and cotton;
Feathers, in sacks—also feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c;
Bedsteads, Mahogany, black walnut and maple;
Office Chairs, Wood and cane;
Office Desks and lawyer's tables;
Wood Settees, Settee cradles, washstands, enclosed sinks, marble top washstands, marble top and plain sideboards;
Mirrors, Gilt, mahogany and black walnut;

ALSO

A large variety of Children's Chairs, Counterpanes, Bedspreads, Sheets, Pillow Cases, &c.

Purchasers can rely upon finding at our Warerooms, every article advertised above, and at prices which we guarantee shall be as low for the same quality of goods, as at any other establishment in the city.

HOWES & CO.

Remember the No.— 180 *MONTGOMERY ST.*

jan 5 1854-tf

W. J. SILVER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEDS, MATTRESSES AND FURNITURE
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
149 Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
W. J. SILVER, }
H. CARRISON. } SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B. Hair, Moss, Feathers &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms. je24 3m

LADD'S PIONEER COAL YARD
44 BATTERY STREET, NEAR CALIFORNIA,
C. W. TAPPAN, Proprietor.
Every kind of Coal constantly on hand, and delivered to any part of the City, promptly to order.
aug26 **Charcoal Always on Hand.** 3m

L. P. ZANE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SADLERY AND HARNESS,
No. 75 California st., between Battery and Front,
San Francisco.
N. B. Always on hand, a supply of ready-made work.
sept 23, 1853

WORTHINGTON,
House, Sign, Ship, and Ornamental Painter;
Grainer, Gilder, Glazier, &c.
BRENHAM PLACE, PLAZA.
A splendid assortment of Ornamental Stained Plain and Glass.
oc21-3m

D. R. PROVOST,
Fruits, Nuts, &c.
SOLE AGENCY FOR WELLS & PROVOST'S, (N. Y.,)
PICKLES AND PRESERVED GOODS,
72 and 74 California street, - - - - - - - San Francisco.
sept. 16, 1853. 3m

GREAT SALE OF LOTS FOR PRIVATE RESIDENCES

In and adjoining San Francisco.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Having purchased a tract of Land within and adjoining the city limits of San Francisco, known as *Ex Mission Dolores*, and knowing its importance to the citizens of San Francisco for *residences* and *gardens*, for all kinds of produce, shrubbery, trees, plants, flowers, &c., for beautifying and making one's home delightful and pleasant to the eye, I have concluded to sell a portion of said land, and to survey it into lots, and streets, for the accommodation of a larger number of citizens. This tract contains many advantages over other locations:—

First. The title has been confirmed by the Commissioners; consequently, all persons purchasing any part or portion of said land, will have an indisputable title, which is one of the most important points to be presented.

Second. The lofty and romantic mountains in the rear, form one of the best barriers against the disagreeable north-west winds, that are prevalent here during the summer months; hence making it one of the best locations for family residences on this peninsular.

Third. The immediate front is the anticipated depot for the great *Pacific Rail Road*, where the commerce of the world must be handled; consequently, it must be used for business houses, and not for residences.

Fourth. The streets are being laid out wide and commodious, from sixty-four to one hundred and thirty feet. The many advantages resulting from wide streets I will not attempt to enumerate.

Fifth. Good and wholesome water can be obtained by digging for it. Many springs and small streams are constantly running on the premises. Citizens of San Francisco, you may think this is simply a speculative movement, and nothing more. I acknowledge it a speculation on my part; but stop and ponder over it, and look at what you *can* make, and not on what I *may* make.

Judging the future from the past, we must reasonably conclude the great and important destiny to which San Francisco is hastening. You must see by referring to the past that San Francisco has nearly doubled her population every year for the last five. Should she continue to increase in the same proportionate ratio for the next ten years, this particular piece of territory now offered for sale will nearly centre this great *Metropolis*, and of course must increase proportionably every year in value. I believe that in less than ten years, lots will be sold upon this plat for as much per front foot as the best location now sells for on Stockton street. We do not want the Pacific Rail Road to bring about this change in ten years, but should it be made, so much the better for all interested, and much quicker and larger will be the results.

The merchandise that will be transported from the numerous points in the East must centre at, and be exchanged in San Francisco. The public may talk about making some other point the terminus of the Eastern trade. You have assurance that a Rail Road will be made to this place, if its terminus is within five hundred miles of us; feeling confident as we do, why not prepare, and shape ourselves for it, and not wait until Eastern and European capitalists shall have purchased all the lands, and thus submit to become tenants, and pay over to the lords of other lands, who have no interest with us but to impoverish us and ship their wealth to other parts. You ask why I sell, if I believe the above to be true. I answer, I do not intend to sell you all at present. I wish to have some of the profits of the future advance myself, but will sell you one or two thousand lots.

FELLOW CITIZENS—You had better set apart one month's income to purchase and situate yourselves on your own premises, than to pay that income for rent to another. You may suppose it will cost too much to get to and from your business, but if you will make a sober reckoning you will discover this location presents advantages equal to from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than you now incur, and everything would be more satisfactory because you would know when your land-lord's bill would come in, and when you would have to move, provided you neither sold or mortgaged your premises.

As proprietor of these premises, I shall endeavor to take such steps as shall conduce to the health, convenience, enjoyment and comfort of its future inhabitants. In addition to the above inducements, I shall select a choice spot for a park or plaza, and endeavor to beautify it at once; consequently, it will be the most pleasant and fashionable place of resort in the city. It was my first intention not to offer any part or portion of this land for sale, until February or March; but after mature consideration, I have hastened matters, in order to give those who wish, an opportunity to improve their lots with flowers, shrubbery, trees, or anything they may wish, before the dry season shall set in. I will here add, (experimentally) to such as may wish to improve their lots—to fence, prepare, and plant everything in the nature of shrubbery, during the month of January, if possible; after February, your labor will be comparatively thrown away on such work.

These lots will be sold at auction from and after the 1st of January, 1854, of which due notice will be given in the daily papers.

Further particulars may be obtained by application to Mr. SAMUEL BRANNAN, Agent, Montgomery Street.

In addition to the above, I will sell, near Union City, in Alameda County, good Farming Lands, at private sale, in lots to suit purchasers. Also, from one to two hundred lots in Union City.

Possession given immediately for any of the above property. Particulars given at the office of the undersigned relative to any of the above property, corner of Sacramento and Montgomery Streets, 3rd floor, No. 2.

JOHN M. HORNER.

December 23, 1853. [tf]

ST. MARY'S HALL;

The Sonoma Institute for Young Ladies.

A Christian home for our daughters, where regular discipline and thorough studies are combined with liberal freedom and domestic refinement; a nursery for dutiful children, affectionate sisters, and high-minded mothers.

Such is the need; such is the wish. Such is the end we have in view in devoting time, labor and capacities to the SONOMA INSTITUTE, which is now open for the reception of scholars. For this we ask the patronage of all who have at heart the spiritual and temporal welfare of their children.

Conforming to the almost unanimous opinion expressed by our friends, we have selected the beautiful and proverbially healthy valley of Sonoma, than which no retreat could be more advantageous for the purpose of education. Remote from the bustle of a stirring city—at twenty or thirty miles distance from San Francisco and Benicia, from whence it is daily accessible by stage or steamboat conveyance.

We promise all that is generally promised in a prospectus. We conceive all the care and anxiety of Parents. We are ready to meet them, and, trusting in an experience of many years of educational teaching, and in a proper sense of Christian responsibility, we leave the work to commend itself.

JOHN L. VER MEHR,
Rector of Grace Church, San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5, 1853.

Course of Instruction.

The Course of Instruction will include a Primary Department, and a Junior, a Middle, and a Senior Class, into which the Pupils will be entered after careful examination.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Elements of Arithmetic; Map of the United States; Leading Events in History; First Lessons in Composition; Introduction into French.

JUNIOR CLASS.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic, including Fractions; Elements of Grammar; Geography of America and Europe; History of the United States; Botany; Composition; French.

MIDDLE CLASS.—Spelling; Reading; Writing; Arithmetic; Grammar, with parsing; Geography; History of England; Geometry; Botany; Chemistry; Mineralogy; Book-keeping; Composition; French; Latin.

SENIOR CLASS.—Elocution; Grammar, with analysis of Poetry; Rhetoric; Logic; Algebra; Trigonometry; Astronomy; Use of the Globes; Chemistry; Natural Philosophy; General History; English Literature; French Literature; German Literature; Composition in English, French and German; Latin.

The Scholastic Year consists of one session, beginning on the first Monday in September, and ending towards the middle of July; at which time a public examination will take place, with distribution to all who merit them, of Testimonials of Excellence in Conduct and Scholarship. We wish to avoid all rivalry. Merit must be absolute, not comparative.

Every two months a Report will be forwarded to the Parents or Guardians.

Regulations.

All letters sent must be under cover to parents or guardians. All letters received must come under cover from parents or guardians. Packages will be inspected.

Expenses, etc.

Charge per Session of a year, payable quarterly, in advance	$400.00
Parents sending two daughters, for each	300.00
(This charge includes Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending, and Stationery.)	
Entrence Fee, (instead of bed, bedding, &c.)	$20.00
Only Extra Charges, at the option of Parents:	
Music, with use of Instrument, per Quarter,	25.00
Drawing, per Quarter	18.00
Spanish and Italian, per Quarter	18.00

Each Pupil must be provided with four napkins, two pair of sheets, four pillow cases, four towels, six changes, (the rest of clothing in proportion,) a flat, combs, work-box, brushes, &c.

No advance can be made for clothing or other expenses, if no sum to meet such expenses be deposited.

No scholar will be received for a shorter time than half a session.

For further information, address or apply personally to—Rev. Dr. VER MEHR, Rector of Grace Church, corner of Powell and Jackson Streets, San Francisco; Rev. C. B. WYATT, Rector of Trinity Church, San Francisco; JOSEPH W. WINANS, Esq., Sacramento; GEO. W. PLUME, Esq., Marysville; Dr. HUIE, Petaluma; H. CHANNING BEALS, Esq., San Francisco. d9 1mts

PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY.
GODDARD & CO.,
E. B. GODDARD, EDWARD WIARD, JOHN BOONE.
Foundry on First Street, between Mission and Howard.

MESSRS. GODDARD & CO. respectfully announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have made this business connection, and bought of Messrs. HINCKLEY & CO. the well-known

PACIFIC FOUNDRY,

for the purpose of carrying on the *Foundry and Machine* business in all its various branches.

Particular attention will be given to making

Flour Mill, Saw Mill and Quartz Mill work.

Mr. Goddard and Mr. Wiard having had several years experience in that business, enables them to construct machinery on the most approved plan.

All kinds of **House Castings, Range Castings**, and **Machinery Castings** executed at short notice on terms as favorable as at any other establishment.

GODDARD & CO.

San Francisco, Dec. 16, 1853

THE MONTGOMERY BATHING HOUSE
THE METROPOLITAN OF THE PACIFIC!!
Situated on Montgomery Street,
Next Door South of the Banking House of Burgoyne & Co.
IS STILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.
Every attention given to visiters of the Baths. In the *SHAVING AND HAIR CUTTING SALOON.*
The very best Workmen at all times ready to wait on their customers.
Entrance for Ladies' Baths on Montgomery Street, next door to the Store, formerly occupied by Cronin & Markley.
San Francisco, November 1853.

"It is Better to Give than to Receive."

"And so you strip yourself of comfort, for the sake of adding to this rich merchant's gains?"

The widow replied with flushed cheek. "It may seem a light thing to you, but the thought that I am slowly and surely wiping every stain from my husband's honor, is my greatest earthly comfort. Mr. Miner is his last creditor, and, God willing, every cent shall be paid."

Her coarser relative responded with an emphatic "fiddlestick," and angrily left her presence.

"At last I have it," said a silvery voice, and a sweet face, glad and brilliant, brightened up the gloom.

"Only see, mother! ten dollars, all my own; ten more make twenty, so we shall have a nice little sum for Mr. Miner."

Tears trembled on the widow's lashes, and glittered on her pale cheek. "It is to be the price of thy life, my precious one?" she thought. "Is the canker worm at the heart of my beautiful flower? Must I give thee up to weary toil, a sacrifice upon the altar of duty? Can it be that God requires it?"

Eva knelt at her mother's feet, where she had fallen with all the abandon of a child, her glance fastened to the shining gold.

Lifting her glance she met that of her mother, full of anxiety, touched with sorrow. A sudden smile broke over her delicate features.

"I was only thinking of the *endless* things this money would buy—don't look so grave mamma—such a beauty of a warm shawl for you, and a neat crimson cover for that natidy old arm chair, a bit, ever so little bit of carpet to put down by the bed, that your feet need not feel this cold floor, and a pretty cap, besides coal, and tea, and sugar, and such nice comfortable things. But never mind,"—and she sprang to her feet, brushed back her brown curls, and drew on her neat little bonnet,—"never mind, I'll maybe write a book one of these days, that'll make you and I rich. And, dear mother, you shall ride in your own carriage, and maybe those that scorn us now, only because we are poor, may be thankful for our notice. A truce to romance," she gravely continued; "stern reality tells me to go directly up to Madison street, find Mr. Miner, give him this twenty dollars, take a receipt, and then come home and read and sing to my mother."

Hurriedly Eva passed from her house along the narrow streets. As she went onward, street after street diverged into pleasant width and palace-lined splendor. The houses of greatness and wealth glittered in their marble beauty under the golden sunlight. Up broad steps, through portals carved and shining, passed the timid steps of Eva Sterne.

At first the pompous servant smiled a contemptuous denial; but after a moment, perhaps softened by her childish simplicity and winding blue eyes, he deemed it best not to deny her urgency; and she entered this palace of a rich man's home.

Softly her feet sank in the luxurious hall carpet. Statuary in bronze and marble lined all the way to the staircase. The splendor of the room into which she was ushered seemed to her inexperienced sight too beautiful for actual use, and he who came in, with his kindly glance and handsome face, the noblest perfection of manhood she had ever seen.

"Well, young lady," he said, blandly smiling, "to whom am I indebted for this pleasure?"

"My father, sir, died in your debt," said Eva blushingly, speaking very softly. "By the strictest economy and very hard work, we, my mother and I, have been able to pay all his creditors but yourself. If you will be kind enough to receive the balance of your account in small sums—I am sorry they must be so small, sir—we can in the course of a very few years, fully liquidate the debt, and then—we shall have fulfilled my father's dying wish, that every stain might be wiped from his honor."

She paused a moment, and said again falteringly, "My father was very unfortunate, sir, and broken in health for many years, but, sir, he was honorable, he would have paid the last cent if it had left him a beggar."

Mr. Miner sat awhile thoughtfully, his dark eyes fastened upon the gentle face before him. After a moment of silence, he raised his head, threw back the mass of curling hair that shadowed his handsome brow, and said:

"I remember your father well. I regretted his death. He was a fine fellow—a fine fellow," he added musingly; "but, my dear young lady, have you the means—do you not embarrass yourself by making these payments?"

Eva blushed again, and looking up, ingenuously replied, "I am obliged to work, sir, but no labor would be too arduous that might save the memory of *such* a father from disgrace."

This she spoke with deep emotion. The rich man turned with a choking in his throat, and tears glistened on his lashes.—Eva timidly held out the two gold pieces; he took them, and bidding her stay a moment, hastily left the room.

Almost instantly returning he handed her a sealed note, saying, "There is the receipt young lady, and allow me to add, that the mother of such a child must be a happy woman. The whole debt, I find, is nine hundred and seventy-five dollars. You will see by my note what arrangements I have made, and I hope they will be satisfactory."

Eva left him with a lighter heart, and a burning cheek at his praise. His manner was gentle, so fatherly that she felt he would not impose hard conditions, and it would be a pleasure to pay one so kind and forbearing.

At last she got home, and breathlessly sitting at her mother's feet, she opened her letter. Wonder of wonders—a bank note inclosed; she held it without speaking, or looking at its value.

"Read it she said, after a moment's bewilderment, placing the letter in her mother's hand—"here are fifty dollars; what can it mean?"

"This," said the sick woman, bursting into tears, "is a receipt in full, releasing you from the payment of your father's debt. Kind, generous man—Heaven will bless him—God will shower mercies upon him. From a grateful heart I call upon the father to reward him for this act of kindness. Oh! what shall we say, what shall we do to thank him?"

"Mother," said Eva, smiling through her tears, "I felt as if he was an angel of goodness. Oh, they do wrong, who say that all who are wealthy have hard hearts. Mother, can it be possible we are so rich? I wish he knew how very happy he has made us, how much we love and reverence him whenever we think or speak of him, or even hear him spoken of!"

"He has bound two hearts to him forever," murmured her mother.

"Yes, dear Mr. Miner! little he thought how many comforts we wanted. Now we need not stint the fire; we may buy coal, and have one cheerful blaze, please God.—And the tea, the strip of carpet, the sugar, the little luxuries for *you*, dear mother; and the time, and a very few books for myself. I declare I'm so thankful, I feel as if I ought to go right back and tell him that we shall love him so long as we live."

That evening the grate, heaped with Lehigh gave the little room an air of ruddy comfort. Eva sat near, her curls bound softly back from her pure forehead, inditing a touching letter to their benefactor. Her mother's face, lighted with the loss of cankering care, shone with a placid smile, and her every thought was a prayer calling down blessings upon the good rich man.

In another room, far different from the widow's home, but also bright with the blaze of a genial fire, whose red light made richer the polish of costly furniture, sat the noble merchant.

"Pa, what makes you look so happy?" asked Lina, a beautiful girl, passing her smooth hand over his brow.

"Don't I always look happy, my little Lina?"

"Yes, but you keep shutting your eyes and smiling—so:" and her bright face reflected his own. "I think you've had something very nice to-day: what was it?"

"Does my little daughter really want to know what has made her father so happy? Here is my Bible; let her turn to the Acts of the Apostles, 20th chapter, 35th verse, and read it carefully."

The beautiful child turned reverently the pages of the holy book, and as she read, she looked up in her father's eyes—

"And to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, *It is more blessed to give than to receive.*"

"Ah! I know," she said, laying her rosy cheek upon his hand; "you have been giving something to some poor beggar, as you did last week, and he thanked you, and said, 'God bless you,' and that's what makes you happy."

Lina read a confirmation in her father's smile; but he said nothing, only kept repeating to himself the words of the Lord Jesus, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."—*Olive Branch.*

Sonnet.

I DREAMED—I saw a little rosy child,
With flaxen ringlets, in a garden playing;
Now stopping here, and then afar off straying,
As flower or butterfly his feet beguiled.
'Twas changed—one summer's day I stepped aside,
To let him pass; his face had manhood's seeming;
And that full eye of blue was fondly beaming
On a fair maiden, whom he called 'his bride!'
Once more—'twas evening, and the cheerful fire
I saw a group of youthful forms surrounding;
The room with harmless pleasantry resounding;
And in the midst I marked the smiling sire.
The heavens were clouded! and I heard the tone
Of a slow-moving bell: the white haired man was gone!

Self-Education.

Benjamin Franklin was a self-educated man. So was Benjamin West. The one among the most distinguished philosophers, and the other among the best painters the world ever saw. Each had a good teacher daily, because both were advancing daily in knowledge and in the art of acquiring it.

Baron Cuvier was also a self-made man. He was at all times under a good teacher, because he was always taught by Baron Cuvier. He, more than any other man, perhaps than all other men before him, brought to light the hidden treasures of the earth. He not only examined and arranged the mineral productions of our globe, but ascertained that hundreds, and even thousands of different species of animals, once living, moving in the waters and upon the land, now form rocks and ledges, and even mountains. Cuvier thought, however, that he owed a constant debt of gratitude to his mother for his knowledge, because, when a child, she encouraged him in linear drawing, which was of the utmost service in his pursuits. To the same encouragement the world is, of course, indebted for the knowledge diffused by Cuvier among all nations.

Sir Humphrey Davy, by "self-instruction," made more brilliant and more important discoveries in chemical science than any one who preceded or followed him.—Farmers, mechanics, housekeepers, and many others, are now enjoying the benefits of his labors.

Elihu Burritt, by self-instruction, had acquired at the age of thirty-years fifty languages; and that, too, while he was laboring vigorously over the forge and anvil from six to twelve hours daily.

The late Dr Bowditch taught himself until he exceeded all who had gone before him in mathematical science.

Roger Sherman, whose name will descend to posterity as one of the ablest statesman and brightest ornaments of the American Congress, taught himself while working upon his shoe bench.

George Washington was a self-made man. His name will fill all future ages with reverence.

There were hosts of others, who in former ages moved the intellectual and moral world; also among those who now move and elevate themselves. Such must be the fact in all future ages.

Every child is his *own teacher.* He teaches himself things, and every thing coming under his observation—animals, vegetables, minerals, tools and operations of farmers, mechanics, and housekeepers—science and art. He teaches himself by seeing, hearing, tasting, smelling, feeling, talking, handling, using and comparing things, and their operations with each other; also cause with effect. Every child of common talents learns a language before he is three or four years of age. Many thousand children now in our country, not over five years, speak fluently two languages—the English and German.

Interesting Statistics.

The whole number of languages spoken in the world amounts to 3,064; viz: 587 in Europe, 937 in Asia, 276 in Africa, and 1264 in America. The inhabitants of our globe, profess more than 1,000 different religions. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is about 33 years. One fourth die previous to the age of 7 years, one half before reaching 17 years of age, and those who pass that age enjoy a felicity refused to one-half the human species. To every 1,000 persons, only one reaches 100 years of age; to every 100, only six reach the age of 66, and not more than one in 600 live to 80 years of age.

There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants, and of these 333,333,333 die every year, 90,324 every day, 3,730 every hour, 60 every minute, or 1 every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer lived than the single, and above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Tall men live longer than short ones! Women have more chances of life in their favor previous to being 50 years of age than men, but fewer afterwards.

The number of marriages is in proportion of 175 to every 1,000 individuals.—Marriages are more frequent after the equinoxes—that is, during the months of June and December. Those born in the spring are generally more robust than others. Births and deaths are more frequent by night than by day. The number of men capable of working or bearing arms, is calculated at one-fourth of the population.

East India Company.

There is a fact that renders the connexion of England and Hindostan singular, and altogether unprecedented; it is that the one nation, as a nation, does not rule the other, but the governing power is held by a small body of comparatively unknown individuals, influential only because of the position thay occupy relatively. The Jewish prophet designated the merchants of Tyre as "Princes;" and in our own day we find a company of twenty-four English merchants, in Leadenhall street, London, exercising the functions of crowned Kings; they, themselves the subjects of a sovereign state, levy taxes, carry on wars, make conquests, and keep possession of large territories, independently of the Government to which they owe allegiance. Nearly two centuries have now elapsed since a charter was granted by Charles II. to the East India Company, to make peace or war with or against any Prince and people, *not being Christians*; and to seize all unlicensed persons (Europeans) who should be found within the limits to which its trade extended, and to send them to England. The greater part of a century passed away without any attempt on part of the English to enlarge their settlements at Surat and Calcutta, when, in 1756, Surja Dowla, Soubhader of Bengal, found a pretence for attacking the latter city; but Lord Clive, who had gone out to India in the civil service of the company, which he soon exchanged for the military, defeated the troops of the Nabob, at the battle of Plassy, and from that time the absolute government of the English became established, and the sphere of their operations considerably enlarged. Some idea may be formed of the present extent of their dominion, from the fact that the number of troops attached to the three presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Calcutta, amounts to about 250,000, of whom about one-eighth part only are Europeans, and that the annual cost of equipping and supporting them is not less than ten millions sterling; we could pick out half-a-score independent sovereign princes of Europe, whose united levies would not furnish such a contingent as this, and whose revenues, if the men could be found, would be inadequate to their support. The Indian navy, too, is on a scale commensurate with the requirements of the Company, and is in every way worthy of the men who are children of the "mistress of the seas." How long they who still hold undisputed possession of the country will be permitted to do so it is impossible to say—in 1833, certain portions of the charter of the company, some of those especially which originally invested the directors with absolute authority, were repealed, and another constitution was granted. This however, expires in April, 1854, and the subject of the British Government itself, then taking the affairs of India entirely into its own hands, will come up for earnest discussion.

THE VIRTUE OF LAUGHTER.—There is reckless laughter, too; there is heartless laughter; but when one can give, and does give, a clear, honest laugh, or in any way shows forth a genial sympathy, there is still left something of the innocence of nature and the pulse of goodness. It is true, there are those, the intensity of whose inner life, and the circumstances of whose lot, may repress tumultuous joy; yet there is an attractiveness in them, as though that which in others breaks out in laughter, were distilled into spiritual serenity, and comes forth now and then in the sun-burst of a smile.

OPIUM.—Many parts of India are well adapted to the production of opium, both in climate and rate of wages, and hence it produces by far the greatest quantity in the world—not less for exportation than 50,000 chests of 140 pounds each, or 7,000,000 of pounds. This great quantity is used by the Malays, Japanese, and others; but above all, by the Chinese, always much diluted and always in the form of fume; and it stands to them exactly in the same relation that foreign wines and ardent spirits do to the nations of Europe.—*Edinburgh Review.*

"How much did he leave?" exclaimed A., on one occasion when this inquiry was made. "How much did he leave! Why, of course, he left all he had. He did not take the first cent with him. Penniless as he came into the world, so, penniless, he went out of it." "Pardon me," said B., "you mistake my meaning. What was he estimated to be worth?" "Ah—as to that," replied A., "I do not know. Most people think he had immense wealth. But what most affects me, is the fact that however much he had, he left it all. Not a square inch of his numerous lots, nor a dime of all his hoarded money, could he take across the dark valley."

MARRIAGE is the nursery of heaven. The virgin sends prayer to God; but she carries but one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills up the numbers of the elect, and hath in it the labor of love, and the delicacies of friendship, the blessings of society, and union of hearts and hands. It hath in it more safety than single life; it hath more care, it is more merry and more sad; is fuller of sorrow and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strengths of love and charity, which make those burdens delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves its kingdoms, fills its cities, and churches, and heaven itself, and is that state of good things which God hath designed as the present constitution of the world.—*Bishop Taylor.*

VALUE OF THE INDIVIDUAL.—Each man occupies an original position. Every great fact comes straight to him. Every appeal of duty must run through the alembic of his reason, his conscience, and his will.—The cope of heaven bursts above him, the unfathomed depths open beneath him, the mysteries of God and immortality come streaming in with their awful splendors, and truths that have confounded the loftiest intellects, truths that in all ages have roused up the soul from its foundations, and baptised it with reverence, and kindled it with love, environ him as intensely as if he were the first-born of men, set face to face with fresh and unresolved problems.

ENERGY.—See! how that fellow works! No obstacle is too great for him to surmount, no ocean too wide for him too leap; no mountain too high for him to scale.—He will make a stir in the world and no mistake. Such are the men who build our railroads, dig up our mountains in California, and enrich the world. There is nothing gained by idleness and sloth. This is a world of action and to make money, gain a reputation and exert a happy influence, men must be active, persevering and energetic. They must not quail at shadows—run from lions, or attempt to dodge the lightning. Go forward zealously in whatever you undertake, and we will risk you anywhere and through life.

DEATH IN CHILDHOOD.—To me few things appear so beautiful as a very young child in its shroud. The little innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding amongst the cold terrors of death. Crimeless and fearless, that little mortal has passed alone under the shadow and explored the mystery of dissolution.—*Dublin Magazine.*

Themistocles being asked how he would marry his daughter—whether to one that was poor but honest, or to one that was rich but of ill reputation—made answer: "I would rather have a man without an estate, than have an estate without a man."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FURNITURE,

Of all descriptions: BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c. Recently received per Clipper Ships, and now opened for inspection at the Depot of

HOWES & CO.,
No. 180 Montgomery Street,
2 doors from Genella's Crockery Store, near Jackson Street.

Messrs. HOWES & CO. Would give notice to their customers and the public generally that they have now on hand and will sell at the

Lowest Rates for Cash

A great variety FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDS, &c., &c. consisting in part as follows:
PARLOR SETS—Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut in Plush, Brocatelle and Hair.
CHAMBER SETS—with and without marble tops.
SOFAS—of every style, in Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut.
LOUNGES—of various patterns.
BUREAUS—with or without Marble tops.
SECRETARIES—of every style.
OFFICE DESKS— do do
ROCKING CHAIRS—stuffed in Hair, Plush, and Brocatelle, and with cane and wood seats.
GOTHIC CHAIRS—in hair, plush, and brocatelle.
PARLOR do do
DINING do cane and wood seat.
OFFICE do do
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS—high dining and rocking.
NURSE do in hair and cane.
SEWING do do
BEDSTEADS—various kinds.
TABLES—Centre, Card, and Dining, in Mahogany and Black Walnut.
EXTENSION TABLES—Mahogany and Black Walnut.
WRITING DESKS.
SIDEBOARDS.
TABLES—Reading, Toilet, and Work Tables.
WARDROBES—Mahogany and Pine.
CLOCKS, of various patterns.
SETTEES, cane and wood.
Towel Stands, light stands and table desks.
Children's Cribs, trundle beds, toy bedsteads, &c. for children's use; MATTRESSES, hair and moss;
PILLOWS—BOLSTERS—Feather and Hair;
FEATHER BEDS—and Feathers by the lb;
Counterpanes, Comforters, Blankets, and Pillow slips. Wool and Jute Mats, Dusters, Brushes, &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
Our Goods are purchased by a resident partner in the Eastern States, and we feel confident that no concern can UNDERSELL, or offer greater inducements to wholesale and retail purchasers.
Families, Landlords and Dealers, will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves, to give them PERFECT SATISFACTION both in Quality and Price.
HOWES & CO., 180 Montgomery St., 2 doors from Genella's Crockery Store.

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, Sacramento street.
Just Received, a large and more varied assortment of
FURNITURE
THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY.
These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.
I am now prepared to sell at Lower Rates than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock.

GRAVES & PORTINGTON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, &C.
No. 12 CALIFORNIA St., just below Montgomery,
Aug 12 San Francisco.

BRYANT & CO'S
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
AND HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STS.
Have on hand and offer for sale—
HALL'S Improved Threshers and Separators, with the new Straw Carrier and Separating Cylinder;
PITTS do do
GRANT'S FANNING MILLS 2x3x18x6;
IMPROVED HAY PRESSES—Hand and horse;
POWER HAY SCALES—of 20 tons draft;
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES—With or without wheels;
McCORMICK'S REAPERS—With the latest improvements;
MANNA'S Reaping and Mowing Machines;
FARM WAGONS and Carts;
Straw Cutters and Sickles;
Corn Shellers and Wheat Drills;
Hay Knives, ass'd lengths;
Ox Yokes, of every description;
Plows, a full and complete assortment;
Extra Plow Points, of all the various makes;
Wagon Axles, of superior quality, ass'd 1½x4 in;
Wagon Boxes, ass'd to 4 in;
Cast Steel, a complete assortment;
Halter, Trace, Ox and Log Chains;
Churns—thermometer and otherkinds;
Grain and Scoop Shovels;
Noyes's, Brown's and Barrow's Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones, ass'd sizes, to 48 in;
One Flouring Mill, 2 run 48 in stone, with water wheel complete;
Bark, Malt and Sugar Mills;
Iron Wire for baleing hay;
Baleing Rope for do;
SMITH'S TOOLS—
Genuine mouse hole Anvils;
Am cast steel do;
Bellows of every size;
Tongs, every description;
Tire Irons;
Hand and Sledge Hammers;
Solid C. S. do;
Borax;
Horse Rasps, bevel'd edge long'd, &c, &c;
Brass Box Vices—solid box;
COOPERS' TOOLS—Every description
do do In sets complete;
CARPENTERS' TOOLS—
Spear & Jackson's hand, panel and rip Sin Saws;
Hoe & Co's mill, Cut and Fit Saws;
Rowland's do do
Circular Saws, assorted from 4 to 60 inches;
Circular Saw Mills, complete;
Planes—bench, match, beads plow, Rabbit, dados, sash;
Cooper's Planes and Adzes;
Best quality patent leather Belting, every size, Lace Leather;
Cauldron's and Hollow Ware;
Bar Lead and Shot;
Hazard's and Duponts sporting and blasting Powder;
Ames's long and short handled c s Shovels;
Field's Gay's Rowland's King's do;
S W Collins's light Picks;
do heavy do;
do handled Axes;
do Sledges;
do Stone Sledges;
do Broad Axes, assorted patterns;
Hunt's handled Axes;
Sluice Rakes, Forks and Hoes;
Steel and Iron Crowbars;
Kiota Bars;
Tom Iron, assorted widths and numbers;
Manilla Rope, assorted sizes;

Dealers in Clothing.

JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
AND
Gentlemen's General Furnishing Goods.
Of large and varied assortments and latest styles.
FIRE-PROOF BUILDING.
169 Clay Street, between Montgomery and Kearny.
oc28-tf SAN FRANCISCO.

NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING.
JUST received a large and complete
ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
Of the latest styles, comprising
Overcoats, blk and col'd doeskin, French castor cloth, knotted beaver and Devonshire kersey.
Blk and col'd French cloth frock and dress coats;
Blk and col'd French cloth shooting coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth riding coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth sack coats, new styles;
Blk doeskin, cassimere and Banjean's French fig'd cass. pants;
Fancy doeskin and cass. pants of every quality and style;
New styles of tweed cass. pilot and kersey business coats;
New and elegant styles of blk and col'd emb'd cass. vests;
Plain and fancy Marseilles, silk, satin, cass. velvet cashmere bombazine and drab of every variety of color and style.
ALSO,
A full assortment of—
BOYS COLTHING.
The above goods are direct from our manufactory and in quality, style or workmanship cannot be surpassed, and will be sold at very low rates at wholesale or retail
By JOHNSON & CANFIELD,
as tf 169 Clay street.

DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALES-ROOM,
(Late Tobin & Duncan,)
SUPERB SHAWLS, SILKS, SILVER AND
IVORY WARE.
THE Chinese Sales-Room extends through from Sacramento street to Commercial, below Leidesdorff. It is filled with all the rare and beautiful Goods of China, India and Japan. The magnificent Crape Shawls so much sought after, can only be found at this house in endless variety.
sep9 tf

NICHOLS, PARKER & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
Fire Proof Brick Store, corner of Battery and Clay Streets.
sep19 San Francisco. m6

Daguerrean Artists.

FORD'S
SPLENDID DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
202 and 203 Clay Street.
WHERE are taken Daguerreotypes which for Durability, Beauty and Life-like Tones are second to none.—Let those who doubt come and see for themselves.
Ladies particularly will find this the most desirable place in town as it is convenient and is not over, or in the immediate vicinity of saloons.
The sky-light being very large as well as the operating rooms, Family Groups are taken equally as well as single portraits, in all kinds of weather.
A great variety of Fancy Cases, Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Finally all those who wish to patronize the neatest, pleasantest and most splendidly furnished establishment of the kind in the city will always find Mr. Ford "at home," who only asks a trial to give perfect satisfaction.
N. B. Mr. Ford does not trust his work to hired operators but takes *every picture* himself.

SHEW'S
DAGUERREAN ROOMS.
MR SHEW has the satisfaction of announcing that he has removed to the Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets, where he has fitted up a *Splendid Suit of Rooms*, which cannot be excelled for artistic purposes.
Having a large skylight, his Rooms are admirably adapted to the taking of Groups for any number of persons, and for taking likenesses of children almost instantly. Mr. Shew has had more than twelve years' experience in the Art, and feels competent to do work in any branch of his business as well as it can be done in any part of the world.
N. B. A splendid assortment of Gold Lockets and a great variety of Fine Cases constantly on hand. [illegible]

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

SCHMOLZ & KNUS.
Mathematical and Nautical Instrument Makers,
119 Montgomery Street.
SPECTACLES constantly on hand. Theodolites, Leveling and Transit Instruments, Chains, Beam Drawing Instruments, Surveying Compasses, Spy Glasses, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, Daguerreotypes, Microscopes. A great variety of Spectacles, steel, silver and gold. Hydrometers, Galvanic Batteries and Electro Magnetic Machines for medical use, for sale, Wholesale and Retail. Instruments repaired and warranted.

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES!
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles of the best quality, with convex, concave, and colored glasses. New glasses set in old frames, at short notice. All whose sight has failed them are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest and best selected assortment in the city. For sale by GEO. S. LAWRENCE, Optician.
185 Clay Street, Plaza. jy1 3m

EXCELSIOR FAMILY SOAP.
FAMILIES, MINERS, LAUNDRY-MEN, take notice, that the EXCELSIOR SOAP will save nearly one-half the labor usually required in washing.
Directions for using Excelsior Family Soap.
Cold or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one-third less time and trouble and expense than with any soap known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre of the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c., from cloth, without the least injury.
Instruction pour servir se Savon Excelsior.
Frottez le linge avec le savon laissez le apres pendant une nuit dans l'eau et lavez le apres [illegible] chaude ou froide.
Se estrega la ropa con el jabon, [illegible]
1000 Boxes, 25 and 50 lbs. each in Store, for sale on Commission, by COIT & LEAL,
Aug 1, 1853 3m. Fire-proof Store, corner Clay and Battery sts., San Francisco.

SCIENTIFIC AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL AT CONTRA COSTA.
THE spacious and comfortable house lately "the Washington Pavilion," on Broadway, in Oakland, has been procured and will be devoted exclusively to the use of a FAMILY HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS, under the superintendence and instruction of the Rev. HENRY DURANT, lately arrived from New York. It will be opened for the reception of pupils on Monday, the 6th day of June instant. [illegible]
REV. T. D. HUNT, San Francisco.
REV. S. H. WILLEY,
REV. W. C. POND,
HON. JAMES WILSON,
EDWARD JONES, Esq.,
MR GEORGE J. UPHAM, House G. B. Post & Co., San Francisco.
CAPT. E. KNIGHT,
CAPT. J. C. HOYT,
HENRY F. HEWITT, M. D.,
HENRY P. COON, M. D.,
ROBERT McKIMAN, M. D.,
REV. J. A. BENTON, Sacramento City.
REV. E. CORWIN, San Jose.
SHERMAN DAY, Esq., San Jose.
REV. E. B. WALSWORTH, Marysville.
REV. J. PIERPONT, Placerville.
REV. J. H. WARREN, Nevada.
REV. J. G. HALE, Grass Valley.
REV. J. WOODS, Stockton.
REV. S. S. HARMON, Sonora.
REV. B. D. HENRY, Mokelumne Hill.
HON. AMOS B. CORWINE, American Consul, Panama.
REV. J. ROWELL, Panama.

COOKE, KENNY & CO.
HAVE established in connection with their Stationery business, a BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY, complete in all its details. We are therefore prepared to manufacture for the trade at the shortest notice, every description of Blank Books, Checks, Drafts, Exchange, Receipts and Pass Books, also, Records, Ledgers, Journals, Day, Sales and Invoice books, of every pattern. Having engaged the best book-finishers in the country we are prepared to furnish Books which, in point of style and finish, will compare with those manufactured in the Atlantic States.
We have established in connection with the above, a complete Lithographic, Steel and Copper Plate, Engraving and Printing establishment. Every description of Engraving and Printing done, which we propose to do at as moderate rates as can be afforded. COOKE, KENNY & CO. Stationers Hall, corner of Montgomery and Merchant sts. San Francisco, August 26th, 1853.

ALBERT GREEN.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 74 Long Wharf, one door East of Battery Street.
Freeman's Celebrated Boots, always to be found at this Establishment. sept 2 3m

J. D. HUNT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
Corner of Clay and Battery streets.
ap9tf San Francisco.

J. DE LA MONTANYA.
IMPORTER OF
STOVES! STOVES!!
Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Copper Bottoms, &c. &c.,
No. 126, Jackson Street,
Between Sansome and Montgomery.
sept9 San Francisco. tf

ATWILL & CO.'S
MUSIC AND FANCY GOODS STORE.
172 Washington Street.
Toys! Toys! Toys!
PIANO FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS &c.
oc21-tf WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CLARKE & TWITCHELL,
(Formerly A. R. McKenzie,)
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE
124 Commercial Street.
UP STAIRS, OVER McGLASHAN'S BOOK STORE,
Between Leidesdorff and Sacramento streets
Persons requiring help will be promptly supplied by applying at this store. oc21-3m

H. C. MAGRAW FRANK TILFORD.
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Office in Bolton & Barron's Buildings, entrance on Merchant street. oc21-3m

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
PAINTS, OILS. GLASS, ETC.
THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a large assortment of goods in their line which they offer at the lowest market rate, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited, namely:
WHITE LEAD—20 tons pure, 10 tons extra, and No. 1.
WHITE PAINT—1000 lb French snow white zinc; 500 lb China white.
BLACK PAINT—5 tons ground in oil; 500 lb Eddy's lamp black; 500 lb ivory, bone and drop black.
BLUE PAINT—500 lb Prussian blue, ground in oil; 50 lb ultramarine.
GREEN PAINT—2000 lb Imperial; 2000 lb verdigris; 3000 lb Paris and chrome, dry and ground in oil.
RED PAINT—2000 lb red lead; 2000 lb Venitian red, dry and ground in oil.
VERMILLION—100 lb Chinese and English; 500 lb American.
YELLOW PAINT—100 lb chrome; 2000 lb French ochre, dry and ground in oil.
OILS—2000 gallons linseed, in barrels and cases; 1000 gallons bleached polar, in assorted packages, 500 gallons neatsfoot; 20 bbls pine oil.
TURPENTINE—500 galls spirits; 500 galls. alcohol.
VARNISH—100 galls. extra coach; 500 galls. furniture; 300 galls demar, shelac, and Japan; 15 bbls bright varnish.
GRAINING COLORS—500 lb burnt and raw umber, dry and ground in oil and water; 300 lb do do sienna do do; 500 lb Vandyke brown, dry and ground in water.
PUTTY—3000 lb, in bladders and kegs.
GLASS—500 cases French & American from 7x10 upwards.
WHITING—20 bbls Gilders'.
CHALK—10 bbls white and red.
GLUE—3000 lb assorted qualities.
PUMICE STONE—500 lb ground; 300 lb lump.
SAND PAPER—50 reams, assorted numbers.
PAINT BRUSHES—50 dozen, assorted sizes.
VARNISH BRUSHES—10 dozen, assorted sizes.
SASH TOOLS—80 dozen, assorted sizes.
WHITE WASH BRUSHES—30 dozen, assorted sizes.
ALSO—Graining tools; gold size; gold and silver leaf; bronzes; artists' tools and colors; tube colors; carmine; lakes; rose pink, etc. etc.
For sale at the old stand of ROBERT MARTSH, by his successors, SAWYER, JOHNSON & HARVEY,
je17tf 105 and 107 Clay Street.

Banking Houses.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
W. F. & CO., in connection with their Express Business will also transact a general
BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS.
GENERAL AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES
Made in all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States and Europe, with promptness and despatch.
Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion.
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY ADVANCED ON GOLD DUST DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION OR COINAGE.
SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA,
for sale at Current Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS
also drawn payable at the following places, viz:

Albany, N. Y.	Cleaveland, Ohio	Kalamazoo, Mich.
Troy,	Ashtabula,	Niles,
Utica,	Painesville,	South Bend, Ind.
Syracuse,	Sandusky,	Michigan City,
Oswego,	Toledo,	Chicago, Illinois
Auburn,	Tiffin,	Galena,
Geneva,	Xenia,	Lasalle,
Canandaigua,	Mansfield,	Peoria,
Rochester,	Mt. Vernon,	Alton,
Lockport,	Newark,	Springfield,
Buffalo,	Zanesville,	Milwaukee, Wis.
Binghamton,	Columbus,	Sheboygan,
Owego,	Dayton,	Racine,
Elmira,	Springfield,	Kenosha,
Corning,	Hamilton,	St. Louis, Missouri
Dunkirk,	Cincinnati,	Louisville, Ky.
Silver Creek,	Detroit, Michigan,	Montreal, C.
Westfield,	Jackson,	Quebec,
Pottsville, Penn.	Ann Arbor,	Hamilton, C. W.
Reading,	Battle Creek,	Toronto,
Erie,	Monroe,	[illegible], C.
Providence, R. I.	Adrian,	

Drafts payable at any of the above named places can be procured at our Offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, Coloma, Georgetown, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's and Mokelumne Hill, CALIFORNIA, and Portland, OREGON.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 114 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
October 21, 1853.

ADAMS & CO.
BANKERS, Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ANY OF OUR HOUSES IN
New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Louis, London.
Also, payable at the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank ... Albany.
Utica City Bank ... Utica.
Bank of Syracuse ... Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn ... Auburn.
Bank of Attica ... Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank ... Rochester.
George Smith & Co ... Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins. Co ... Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank ... Detroit.
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio ... Cleveland.
Clinton Bank ... Columbus.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others.
August 20, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

PAGE, BACON & CO.
BANKERS, Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—
F. Huth & Co ... London.
American Exchange Bank ... New York.
Atlantic Bank ... Boston.
Philadelphia Bank ... Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co ... Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank ... New Orleans.
Page & Bacon ... St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co ... Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co ... Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co ... Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
May 25, 1852. aug 29 tf

F. ARGENTI & CO.
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, Between Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on
Brown, Brothers & Co ... New York.
Brown, Shipley & Co ... Liverpool.
Overend, Garney & Co ... London.
F. Hatch & Co ... do.
Hottinguer & Co ... Paris.
Samuel Nicholson & Co ... New Orleans.
Brown & Bowen ... Philadelphia.
James Adger & Co ... Charleston.
Morrill & Decker ... Mobile.
T. B. Curtiss, Esq. ... Boston.
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq. ... Savannah.
Alex. Brown & Sons ... Baltimore.
Good clean Gold Dust bought at the highest price, or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the Atlantic States or England.
Gold Insured from here to New York at the lowest rates, under the best Policies. aug20tf

SAVINGS BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED UPON THE PLAN OF the Savings Bank of the States and Europe, and 6 per cent. interest allowed therefor.
Three days sight Bills of Exchange against bona fide shipments of Gold Dust for sale on
New York AND Boston.
Our drafts on Boston are cashed at all the New England banks and our New York bills are usually worth a premium in all the Western and Southern States.
We loan no Money.
Our investments are exclusively confined to dealing in gold dust, so that the depositors can always rely upon both principal and interest on demand.
$30,000 worth of gold dust wanted daily at the highest price.
Money and Gold Dust received on special deposit—also general deposits for merchants and other business men.
Office hours from sunrise to sunset, and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of mechanics, laborers, &c.
Banking House corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. ROBINSON & CO.
July 16 tf Managers and Proprietors.

NOTICE TO MINERS.
THE SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE
AND
MINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
HAS BEEN REMOVED from the corner of Clay and Montgomery Streets, to Dr. Nuttall's fire-proof building, No. 103 Montgomery Street, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express, where every attention will be given to the Melting and Assaying of Gold Dust and other minerals, and where the very best prices will be paid for all kinds of Gold Dust, according to quality. And for the better security and accommodation of the miners, Gold Dust will be received on Special Deposits, FREE OF CHARGE, [illegible] left on Deposit will bear an interest of one per cent a month; redeemable at pleasure, and when left for a term of 90 days or over, 12 per cent interest per month will be allowed.
N. B.—Gold Dust furnished to order; also, melted into bars and Assayed at 12 hours notice. Rich Quartz specimens valued gratis. A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.
aug26 tf A S W

CAROTHERS, ANDERSON & CO.
BANKERS,
115 Montgomery street.
Exchange at Current Rates on
New York. Boston. St. Louis. Cincinnati. Philadelphia. Baltimore. Pittsburg. Cleveland.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
au15 tf

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

STORY, REDINGTON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Stone Building, Sansome corner Merchant street, San Francisco, Cal.
Agents for Osgood's India Cholagogue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Grafenburg Co's Medicines, Corbett's Shaker's Sarsparilla, Dr. Hunter's Life Elixir and Hyatt's Balsam. aug26tf

FEVER & AGUE CURED IN ONE DAY.
DR. ROBINSON'S MOUNTAIN EXTRACT
HAS already gained a reputation which establishes its superiority over every other medicine yet invented for this prevailing malady in California.
This Medicine is purely vegetable, producing none of the injurious results of Quinine and Cholagogue, and is warranted to cure IN ONE DAY, the worst case of Fever and Ague.
In every instance where a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded by the Agent of whom the bottle was purchased. This fact entitles the Mountain Extract to the consideration of the afflicted. IT NEVER FAILS! It is manufactured only by Dr. D. G. ROBINSON, San Francisco, and sold wholesale and retail by
F. A. BABCOCK,
Sansome Street, near Pacific, San Francisco; And Druggists generally throughout the City and State.
AGENTS.
D. H. HASKELL, 76 K Street, Sacramento, (Sole Agent).
O. H. PIERSON, Marysville.
STARKWEATHER, Stockton.
ARMITAGE, Washington Drug Store, Sonora.
Price, $2.00 per Bottle. Agents solicited. m13

JOHN TAYLOR, Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets, Importer and Dealer in Druggists' Glassware and Druggists' Outfitting Goods generally. Labels of every description, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, etc., etc.
Has in store and constantly receiving—

GLASSWARE, &c.

Druggists' show globes,	Prescription vials, of flint and green glass,
Druggists' show jars,	Homœopathic vials,
Tincture bottles,	Essence vials,
Acid bottles,	Sample vials,
Packing bottles,	Cologne and hair oil bottles,
Patent medicine bottles,	Pomatum bottles,
Specie jars,	Ink bottles,
Counter jars,	Graduated measures,
Ointment jars,	Glass funnels,
Gally cups,	Glass syringes,
Pill boxes,	Proof glasses,
Spatulas,	Retorts and receivers, etc.
Mortars and pestles,	

PERFUMERY, &c.

Cologne water,	Lubin's and other extracts,
Lavender water,	Fancy soaps—a great variety
Pomatums,	Tooth paste and powder,
Hair oil,	Hair dyes,
Shaving creams,	Hair brushes,
Toilet powders,	Dressing combs,
Shaving brushes,	Fine tooth combs.

LABELS.

Cologne labels,	Brandy labels—an assortment,
Hair oil labels,	Claret labels in great variety,
Pomatum labels,	Ass't'd wine and syrup labels,
Latin labels, in books,	Seidlitz wrappers,
Essence labels, assorted,	Bay rum labels.

Together with a large assortment of Druggists' and Perfumers Labels, of every variety and style. sept. 16 3m

Newell's Patent Safety Fluid Lamp.
A SPLENDID assortment of the above celebrated Lamps, for sale by
GEO. DIETZ & CO.,
Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome sts.
BURNING FLUID delivered daily from our carts in all parts of the city.
sept. 23, 1853. tf

INFORMATION WANTED, concerning CHAUNCEY S. CHASE, formerly of Springfield, Mass., where his family now resides. He was about five and a half feet high, heavy built, with brown hair thin on top, and rather dark complexion. He worked at Doty's Flat in the vicinity of Auburn in the Spring of '51, and left there the same Summer with the design of returning to his home and has not been heard of since by his friends. Please address this office. au26

Expresses.

RUMRILL & CO'S
Northern Express.
CONNECTING WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO
DAILY
TO and from the following principal places in the Northern Mines:
Marysville, Foster's Bar, [illegible], Goodyear's Bar, Downieville, Hansonville, Gibsonville, Chandlerville, Pine Grove, St. Louis.
And all other points in their vicinity.
Treasure, Parcels and Letters forwarded to all parts of California, Oregon, Atlantic States, Canada or Europe.
Drafts sold on all the principal Atlantic cities.
Gold Dust bought. Collections made, and all business pertaining to an Express and Exchange Office promptly attended to. All matters of business left with either of the offices of Wells, Fargo & Co. will receive immediate attention.
Dec. 9, 1853. RUMRILL & CO.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
A Joint Stock Company—Capital $500,000.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY WELLS, WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, JAMES McKAY,
ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, A. REYNOLDS,
EDWIN B. MORGAN, D. N. BARNEY,
W. J. PARDEE,
JAMES McKAY, Secretary. EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward
Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freight
of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO, thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principal towns of California and Oregon.
OUR REGULAR EXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco semi-monthly, on the 1st and 16th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.
Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco the 5th and 20th of each month, through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGERS to destination.
Semi-Monthly Express to and from
NEW YORK—VIA. NICARAGUA.
We also despatch an Express from San Francisco for New York by the Splendid fast steamers of the NICARAGUA LINE, on the 1st and 15th of each month. Returning leave New York on the 5th and 20th of each month.
GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINT AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS on favorable terms.
Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.
Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's in London, at the option of shippers.
Our Regular Semi-Monthly Express for Oregon is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
INLAND ROUTES.
An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville and all parts of Eldorado county.
A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.
To the Southern Mines—An Express for Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Murphy's Camp and Mokelumne Hill, is despatched daily, (Sundays excepted.) Treasure sent through in charge of a trusty and experienced Messenger.
Our MESSENGERS are supplied with Iron Safes for the security of treasure entrusted to their care.
OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well known lines, viz:
The American Express Company, running via Buffalo, Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. [illegible]
WELLS, FARGO & CO
OFFICES: No. 16 Wall Street, New York. No. 41 Exchange Place, New Orleans. No. 114 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
Oct. 21, 1853.

NOTICE.
THE UNION LINE STEAMERS, running between San Francisco, Sacramento City, touching at Benicia, and carrying the U. S. Mails, and Gregory's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express. This line consists of the favorite new and splendid steamers, all low pressure boilers and engine, clipper steamers
WILSON G. HUNT, Capt. E. A. Poole.
CONFIDENCE, Capt. Chas. Van Pelt.
which are now making daily trips, (Sundays excepted,) between San Francisco and Sacramento, leaving Clay Street Wharf at 4 o'clock, P. M., connecting with the steamers for Marysville and Colusa, and leaving Sacramento for San Francisco at 2 o'clock P. M.
Passengers and Freight at the lowest rates. For freight or passage, or other information, apply to the captain on board, or at the office of the line, corner of Pacific and Front streets.
dec 19 tf CHENERY & HAZELTINE.
And at Sacramento D. F. VAIL.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS.
RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, [illegible], Quartzville, White Rock, Auburn City.
CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.
Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. received and forwarded.
Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.
Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, on Montgomery Street.
HUNTER & CO.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO'S EXPRESS.
TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER and its Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS
To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.
We send an Express tri-weekly to Charley's Ranch, Rabbe's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Fosters Bar, Wyandott, Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Bird's Bar, [illegible], Walker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Independence House, Spanish Flat, State Creek, [illegible], Gibsonville, Upper and Lower Onion Valley, Poor Man's Creek, Grass Valley, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rich Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jamieson's Creek, [illegible].
The strictest attention paid to shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.
Connecting with Adams & Co's well-known and enterprising Express, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure, Letters, and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.
nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

BECKER'S & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express & Stage Line.
WILL leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysville, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz: Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar, Rose Bar, Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar, Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and French Corral.
Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings, at 6 o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 1 o'clock boats for Sacramento.
Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States. nov 4

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.
FOR DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK, Jackson and Volcano. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.
They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS. August 20, 1852.

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.
B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi weekly Express and Passenger Train from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville.
Also, a weekly Express to the following places: Wyandot and Frenchman's Ranch.
OFFICES.—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason. Rich Bar, JONES & CO. tf

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS
Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.
We also send and Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek, and One Horse Town, by Crain Rogers & Co.
Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug20

BERFORD & CO'S
EXPRESS!
No. 157 Montgomery Street ..... San Francisco.
ARE prepared to forward Gold Dust, Packages and Parcels of every description which may be entrusted to their care, with promptness and despatch to all parts of the Atlantic States, Europe and South America, in charge of Special Messengers.
BERFORD & CO. connect to Sacramento and the Northern Mines, with the well known Express of Anthony & Co. and will forward to Stockton and all places of importance in the Southern Mines.
We also forward DAILY, at 2 o'clock, an Express to
San Jose, Santa Clara and Monterey.
Our Express to the Atlantic States will close on the 1st and 16th, of each month.
Shippers will bear in mind that our agents, Wm. Nelson & Co., are one of the oldest and most respectable Houses resident on the Isthmus, which is a sufficient guarantee that our business will meet with prompt attention.
N. B. Having fire-proof vaults we will receive Gold Dust, Moneys and Valuables on deposit, either special or otherwise.
P. S. For the convenience of our customers, we will forward Letter Bags by each steamer, leaving via San Juan.
m13 BERFORD & CO.,
157 Montgomery Street.

WHELAN'S
Agency and Intelligence Office,
No. 83 Long wharf, between Sansome and Battery streets,
(first floor, opposite Winn's.)
MERCHANTS, Mechanics, Farmers, Contractors, Restaurant and Hotel Keepers supplied with help at the shortest notice, free of charge. Particular attention paid to furnishing private families with help. Orders from the country promptly attended to. Those wishing for help will please be particular in specifying the exact kind they require, and also the amount of wages, and they will be sent by the first conveyance. oc21-3m

WM. B. COOKE, GEO. L. KENNY, GEO. STURTEVANT.
Wholesale Book Store, and Stationer's Hall.
COOKE, KENNY & CO.,
Corner of Merchant and Montgomery Sts. San Francisco
IMPORTERS of English, French and American Fancy and Staple Stationery.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books.
Agents and Dealers in American and Foreign Magazines, Reviews and Newspapers.
Blank Books made to order on the shortest notice.